THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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CLARK HOWELL, FACE TO FACE WITH HOKE SMITH, TEARS THE MASK FROM "DIVINELY CALLED ONE" AND EXPOSES HIM AS ENEMY OF DEMOCRACY

HOWELL'S PROOFS OF DEAL WITH LEADER OF POPULISTS SENSATION OF JOINT DEBATE

SMITH LOST HIS HEAD AND CROWD LAUGHED AT HIS ILL TEMPER

By Dan Carey.

COLUMBUS, GA., January 10.—(Special.)—The joint debate is over and Columbus is talking nothing else. The greatest event so far in the present race for the governorship of Georgia is over and it has left little groups of men standing on all the principal streets of Columbus.

They are discussing the speeches of Clark Howell and Hoke Smith, and there is no doubt that the speakers gave them something to talk about. For an hour and thirty minutes Mr. Howell and Mr. Smith punched holes in each other's political record while the 2,000 men in the audience howled with delight.

YOU'LL GET ALL THE DEBATES YOU WANT, REPLIED CLARK HOWELL TO HOKE SMITH.

Mr. Smith was thought to have achieved a victory when he dared Mr. Howell to meet him in Griffin today and at Milledgeville tomorrow, but the answer of Mr. Howell was clear, forceful and direct and brought the audience to its feet in ringing cheers when he declared in ringing tones:

"I intend to meet Mr. Smith all over the state of Georgia during the next few months and before the campaign closes, but I am not going to let him run my campaign."

One feature that was noted by everyone was that the circus tent proposition was absurd. There was plenty of room in the opera house for every one who wanted to be admitted and there was lots of vacant seats in the upper galleries of the opera house.

It was also very apparent that Mr. Smith lost his head on account of the speech of Mr. Howell, though it was not entirely parliamentary, but was courteous and gentlemanly throughout, Mr. Smith became very angry, or appeared to become so, to the delight of the audience, while Mr. Howell sat smilingly on his side of the stand never once lost his temper.

Noon had been decided upon as the hour for commencing the debate, but long before that time, as early as 10:30 o'clock, the crowd began gathering in front of the beautiful Columbus opera house. Just for a moment there was silence after everyone had been seated.

SMITH IS A GOODIN, HE SHOUTED, BUT HE ADDED, CLARK HOWELL IS BETTER.

"Smith is a good man but Howell is better," yelled an unknown some one, and that started the ball. There were hurrahs for Howell and hurrahs for Smith, until it seemed the enthusiasts would surely scream themselves hoarse and have no use for the cheering of their favorites when they appeared upon the scene.

Such, however, was by no means the case. Mr. Howell and Mr. Smith appeared on the stage the same moment. In front walked L. C. Slade, chairman of the Muscogee county democratic committee. He went to the center of the stage and then on a sofa. Across the stage to the right hand went Mr. Smith, followed closely by L. F. Garrard, of Columbus, and Mr. Howell stepped to the left hand side, accompanied by Rhodes Browne, of Columbus.

The appearance of the party was the signal for applause and cheering that was simply deafening. Men stood upon the plush seats of the opera house and waved handkerchiefs, hats, sticks and umbrellas, the while yelling like mad, each trying to outscream the other in cheering for his favorite.

The first burst of cheering lasted just one minute and fifteen seconds; then came a lull of five seconds, followed by a second burst of cheering that lasted thirty seconds.

Chairman Slade immediately stood up and announced the terms for the joint debate. When he announced that no interruptions from the audience would be tolerated, his statement was met with applause. Before he concluded his remarks, the audience was demanding to hear from Mr. Howell, and amidst the calls for the candidate Chairman Slade smilingly sat down.

WHEN HOKE SMITH LOST HIS HEAD, AUDIENCE WAS GREATLY DELIGHTED.

This charge was not answered by Mr. Smith in his hour and a half except by declaring that no correspondence had been carried on by him personally with Mr. Watson until after Mr. Smith's announcement for governor.

The applause for Mr. Smith lasted fifteen seconds. He declared that it is not any sort of legislation that prevents the negroes from gaining the supremacy in Georgia, but the fact that the white men are willing to die rather than submit to negro rule. He told of how he had guns stored in Fulton county in 1876 to prevent the negroes from carrying the election. "Just as in 1876, we proposed to fight or kill to control the state, so we are ready to do today," he declared.

Mr. Smith was frequently interrupted by applause and the audience apparently became delighted when he lost his head in anger, while Mr. Howell sat smilingly at the side of the stage, evidently enjoying as much as the audience the wrath of his opponent.

Mr. Smith referred frequently to Albert Howell during his speech.

"If my brother has done anything wrong," declared Mr. Howell in his concluding speech of thirty minutes, "why don't you face him with it? You have not the nerve to attack his professional record or the manhood to face it."

RESULT OF DEBATE TRIUMPH FOR HOWELL

---The Enquirer-Sun.

COLUMBUS, GA., January 10.—(Special.)—The Enquirer-Sun will say tomorrow morning:

"The long heralded joint debate between Hon. Clark Howell and Hoke Smith, candidates for governor of Georgia, duly came to pass yesterday in the presence of an audience of nearly 2,000 people. Both candidates were given ovation, as was expected, and both are making sweeping claims as to the result of the meeting, but the general opinion expressed by impartial people who listened to the speeches and noted the different incidents of the debate closely is that Mr. Howell has been helped by the debate, and that Mr. Smith did not strengthen his cause by his speech, powerful as was the effort of the latter candidate, who as an orator and pleader has few equals in Georgia.

"Of the two candidates, Howell was the more self-poised. He was cool and collected at all stages of the debate, while Mr. Smith, unfortunately got out of patience with the crowd more than one occasion and lost his head. Mr. Smith is a lawyer, and a man whose business it is to make orations, and those who went to the debate expected to hear a powerful and impressive oratorical effort, and were not disappointed.

"On the other hand, Mr. Howell's experience as a speaker on political occasions has been limited, and before the debate it was thought that this might prove a handicap on an occasion of this sort. If the audience went to the opera house with the idea that these circumstances would prove a disadvantage to Mr. Howell through the debate, they were soon undeceived. There was plenty of fire as well as plenty of logic in the two splendid speeches of Mr. Howell, and it is but stating the situation as it is to say that his supporters are simply delighted over the outcome. Indeed, the Howell people were in such a jubilant state of mind last night that however enthusiastic the

Continued on Page Two.

Documentary Evidence of Smith-Watson League Produced Deep Impression on Audience.

BITTERNESS WAS SHOWN, BUT HOWELL KEPT TEMPER WHILE SMITH LOST HEAD

Howell Met His Audience with a Smile, While at Times Smith Seemed on Point of Outburst of Anger—When Crowd Asked Proofs Howell Furnished Them Promptly.

By Fred Lewis.

Columbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—Though the Howell-Smith debate has passed into history, it will continue to be a live topic of political discussion in Georgia for many weeks, perhaps for months to come.

It was like going back to the old political days when Georgia's candidates for governor were accustomed to meeting one another on the stump.

For an hour and a half each, before an audience of 2,000 voters, Clark Howell and Hoke Smith proceeded to dissect, discuss and criticise, at times with sarcastic harshness, each other's political record.

There was some element of bitterness in this discussion, for the friends of each candidate felt that they would not spare words, and they did not. They made some pretty plain, strong statements about each other.

Despite these facts, Mr. Howell presented a calm and collected demeanor; his temper did not once get the better of him, which was somewhat in contrast with the bearing of Mr. Smith, who at times seemed unable to conceal his anger. Mr. Howell met his audience with a smile; Mr. Smith, at times, seemed almost on the point of an outburst of violent temper.

Sensation of the Day.

Easily the sensation of the debate came when Mr. Howell presented the indubitable proofs in his possession of the deal made between Hoke Smith and Tom Watson, the bitterest enemy of the democratic party in the state, by which he charged that Mr. Smith had consented to surrender his convictions upon the disfranchisement proposition in return for the support which he hoped might lead to his political preferment.

There is no doubt that this charge, proven by Mr. Howell, almost staggered the audience, many of whom did not think it possible that he had the written proofs in his possession, and his hearers were even more astounded when these were presentd.

This impression upon the audience was generally noted, as will be seen from the comment upon this feature by the two Columbus papers, The Enquirer-Sun and The Ledger, which are presented elsewhere in today's Constitution.

This was one of the main features commented upon following the debate, and was referred to as the surprise expected from Mr. Howell, and which had been forthcoming with telling effect.

The Crowd Gathers.

Long before 11:30, the time at which the doors of the opera house were opened a crowd of 800 to 1,000 persons had formed a jam around the doors. Two of the glass doors were broken in trying to open them in the jam. The orchestra was soon filled, and then the crowd took to the balcony, soon filling that, while in the gallery there were only a few straggling spectators.

Admission to the stage and that portion of the theater occupied by the orchestra, which was reserved for representatives of the press, was by ticket, and an equal number of tickets was issued to each side. There were between 400 and 500 men on the stage, equally divided between the Howell and Smith supporters and there were about twenty representatives of the press in the space reserved for them.

During the half hour preceding the debate, the audience kept itself in a good humor by shouting first for one candidate and then the other.

The Candidates Appear.

It was about seven minutes before noon when the candidates entered the theater. Mr. Hoke Smith, accompanied by his rep-

Continued on Page Seven.

WHERE THE JOINT DEBATE WAS HELD.

The Springer Opera House in Columbus, in Which Clark Howell and Hoke Smith Met Yesterday.

SIBLEY'S LETTER AND HOWELL'S REPLY WHICH CAUSED PROFOUND SENSATION

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Referring to one feature of the Howell-Smith debate, Ernest E. Dallis, staff correspondent of The Atlanta News, wired his paper as follows:

Howell reached the climax of his speech when he read a letter from J. A. Sibley, a close personal friend of Watson, pledging Watson's (populist) support if Howell would take up Watson's views on disfranchisement. He declared Smith would accept these views if Howell would not. He urged Howell to accept and "drive Smith out of the race." This letter was a bombshell in the speech and created a profound sensation.

The Sibley letter and Mr. Howell's reply which The Atlanta News correspondent refers to as bombshells in the Smith camp follow:

THE OFFER TO MR. HOWELL.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 14, 1905.—Hon. Clark Howell—My Dear Clark: I have just wound up an interesting trip of eight days' touring through Tennessee and Virginia with my friend, Hon. Tom Watson. We thoroughly discussed the chances of Hon. Hoke Smith and yourself, and came to the conclusion that all this corporation talk is nothing but a skirmish fight—that the all-absorbing contention will be the disfranchisement of the negro. Mr. Watson, you will remember, in his Atlanta speech of September, 1904, pledged himself to disfranchisement. We both feel that if the present legislature adopts measures disfranchising the negro that Hoke will have "no wind in his sails" and will have practically nothing to rally on, and that you will win.

You will recall that I have for years been your warm personal friend—ever since we served together in the house of representatives, of which you were speaker. I want you elected governor, and I am particularly anxious to have you secure Mr. Watson's support to that end.

He does not like Hoke Smith, and personally you have always been very kind to him while differing with him politically. Your attitude toward him personally, and the other populists of Georgia, has been in striking contrast with that of The Atlanta Journal, which Mr. Watson ordered discontinued from his home because he was unwilling to have it go to his house.

If you had agreed to support the disfranchisement amendment I feel satisfied that Smith could not secure Watson's support. I know that he dislikes Hoke Smith, and I know the villainous treatment of Mr. Watson by Hoke Smith and The Atlanta Journal in the past rankles in his breast, especially the open charge of corruption made by Mr. Smith in Augusta.

It is true that both you and Smith were bitterly opposed to the Hardwick disfranchisement bill at the time it was defeated in the general assembly. And yet Hoke's deep anxiety for political promotion is such that he will not hesitate to make a deal bartering his conviction on this subject.

YOU HAVE THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO GET WATSON'S SUPPORT IF YOU WANT IT.

I sincerely hope that you will take this matter under consideration and if you act with ordinary political diligence you will go over to the disfranchisement side of this question, get Watson's support, and run Hoke out of the race.

Let me hear from you on the subject. Address your reply to my old home, Juniper, Talbot county, Georgia, and it will be forwarded to me. Your friend,

(Signed) JOHN A. SIBLEY.

MR. HOWELL SPURNS OFFER.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17, 1905.—Hon. John A. Sibley, Juniper, Talbot County Georgia.—My Dear John: I have your very kind letter written after your trip through the mountains with Hon. Tom Watson.

I would like to see Mr. Watson return to the democratic party and to have his support as a democrat.

Unfortunately he seems to have drifted too far from his original moorings to affiliate with the party, and I can quite understand now how, as one who is bitterly antagonizing democratic success, he should be willing to inject new issues into democratic counsels with the view of dividing the white vote of Georgia.

Personally, I am very fond of him and much admire his brilliancy and his literary attainments.

I am opposed to the kind of disfranchisement as proposed by the Hardwick bill, because I believe that instead of really disfranchising the negro it will enfranchise thousands of them and disfranchise tens of thousands of white citizens.

My record in this matter is based upon conscience and I must be consistent.

I would not have the governorship if I had to barter my convictions to get the office.

I am greatly obliged to you for your friendly interest in my behalf and I regret that circumstances are such that I can give you no more satisfactory response concerning your suggestion that a change in my convictions would secure Mr. Watson's support.

With assurance of personal esteem, I am, with best wishes, sincerely yours,

(Signed) CLARK HOWELL.

HOKE'S DEAL WITH WATSON FOR SUPPORT

Convincing Proof Offered by Howell That Smith and Watson Are Leagued Against Democracy.

HOW SMITH BORROWED J. P. MORGAN'S MONEY AND FAVORED NEGROES

Howell Backed Up Every Charge with Positive Evidence — Hoke Smith's "Environments" in Past Reviewed and His Closeness to Corporations Shown—Smith's Platform a Menace to Peace and Prosperity in Georgia.

Columbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special.) Below will be found practically the complete speech delivered by Mr. Howell here today. Wherever interruptions or other causes made changes necessary they are noted elsewhere.

In addition, there appears Mr. Howell's rejoinder.

Mr. Howell said:

Mr. Chairman: In the providence of God it has been ordained that civilization must work out its mission through organized effort. The crystalized expression of organized society for its own protection is what we call law. It is the creation of political effort along well defined lines marking human action.

Here in Georgia, the dominating inspiration guiding our people for the past thirty-five years has been the democratic party, and during all this time the voice of the state has been ascertained in the primary expression of the party.

It is to this end, presumably, that the campaign upon which we have entered has been based. Is it strange, therefore, that, notwithstanding the apparent effort of my adversary to shun the word in every speech he has delivered up to this time. I should address you today as—

FELLOW DEMOCRATS!

What more appropriate place for a democrat to speak to democrats than in Co-

Continued on Page Three.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, January 10.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Georgia—Rain and warmer Thursday, Friday rain, fresh northeast to east winds.

Local Data.

Highest temperature	43
Lowest temperature	30
Mean temperature	36
Normal temperature	41
Precipitation past 24 hours	.0
Excess since 1st of month	.40
Excess since January 1	.40

Data From Various Stations.

Stations and State of Weather.	Temp'ature 7 p.m.	Temp'ature High	Rain, 12 hrs inches
Atlanta, cloudy	40	43	.00
Abilene, clear	42	48	.00
Augusta, cloudy	42	48	.00
Baltimore, clear	34	38	.00
Boston, clear	24	26	.00
Buffalo, clear	32	34	.00
Charleston, cloudy	42	48	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	40	48	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	44	46	.00
Chicago, clear	40	42	.00
Cincinnati, clear	36	42	.00
Corpus Christi, cloudy	44	44	.06
Detroit, clear	34	38	.00
Dodge, clear	28	36	.00
Galveston, rain	46	48	.22
Huron, cloudy	24	34	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy	52	56	.00
Jupiter, cloudy	66	70	.12
Kansas City, cloudy	34	40	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	36	40	.00
Los Angeles, clear	62	70	.00
Memphis, cloudy	44	46	.00
Mobile, rain	46	48	T.
New Orleans, cloudy	42	44	.18
New York, clear	30	32	.00
Norfolk, clear	36	42	.00
Omaha, cloudy	38	42	.00
Palestine, cloudy	36	36	.26
Portland, Me., clear	18	22	.00
Raleigh, clear	38	46	.00
San Francisco, cloudy	..	56	T.
Seattle, cloudy	36	40	.00
Savannah, cloudy	44	48	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	38	42	.00
St. Paul, pt. cloudy	30	38	.00
Tampa, pt. cloudy	62	68	.00
Vicksburg, rain	40	46	.08
Wilmington, clear	38	46	.00

T indicates trace of rain or snow.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecaster.

CLARK HOWELL MADE FRIENDS

Rhodes Browne Says Speech Will Win Many Votes.

Howell Forceful in Utterance and Excellent in His Topic—Eighty Per Cent of Muscogee People Are for Clark Howell.

Coolumbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special.) "We thought that old Muscogee was for Clark Howell," declared Rhodes Browne, one of the most prominent business men in this section of the state, and Mr. Howell's personal representative in the arrangement for the joint debate tonight, "and now we know it."

The statement of Mr. Browne is a splendid indication of the reception given Clark Howell in Columbus today. Rarely has any public speaker been accorded the enthusiastic applause that greeted him when he arose in the opera house today for the purpose of addressing the audience. He undoubtedly made many friends, and considerably more Howell men walked away from the joint debate today than went to it.

"Clark Howell made as fine a speech as I ever heard in my life on the stump," continued Mr. Browne. "He was forceful in his utterance and excellent in his topic. You may say to the people of Georgia, through The Constitution, that the Muscogee county friends of Mr. Howell, and that means 80 per cent of our people, are more than satisfied with the result of the joint debate today. He more than upheld his end of the argument. Allof Columbus is on his side tonight and we know that his plurality in this county will now be even larger than was expected."

TRAIN POLLED WAS FOR HOWELL

Out of 386 Passengers From Columbus 217 Were Howell Men.

On the train leaving Columbus last night at 5:20 o'clock for Atlanta there were by actual count 386 men, most of whom had gone from various points along the railroad between Atlanta and Columbus to hear the joint debate.

A gentleman on board took a poll of the train, as the result of which he announced that 217 had declared for Howell, while the others were divided between Smith, Estill and Russell.

This poll was taken before the train stopped at Warm Springs, where the passengers from Columbus began to get off.

WILL NOT PAY FOR PRAYERS.

Mississippi Legislature Against Payment of Ministers.

Jackson, Miss., January 10.—Prayers have no financial value, according to a decision reached by the lower branch of the Mississippi legislature. This morning a resolution was offered providing for the payment of $100 to the ministers of Jackson to open the sessions with prayer each morning, and was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The law-makers thought that the ministers ought to be willing to pray without pay.

Columbus Banks Hold Meetings.

Columbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—The Columbus national banks held their annual meetings yesterday. The past year was an unusually successful one with the banks, dividends ranging from 8 to 12 per cent being paid. The banks elected their old officers and directors. The number of directors at the Third National bank was increased.

Favors Whipping Post.

Jackson, Miss., January 10.—State Senator McLaurin, brother to United States Senator McLaurin, has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a whipping post to give those found guilty of and fined in misdemeanor cases the choice of paying the fine or taking three lashes on the bare back for every dollar of fine.

FOOD—
NOT MEDICINE.

If all the treatments for consumption were put in book form it would make a pretty big library. But after all there has been little improvement over the old treatment of rest, fresh air, sunshine, plain, wholesome food and Scott's Emulsion. The latter supplies nourishment that cannot be secured in any other way, and after all, nourishment is what the consumptive needs first.

A gain in weight, however slight, is a long step toward improvement. If there is the least thing to build on Scott's Emulsion will enable the patient to make that gain. People have gained a pound in weight from a bottle of Scott's Emulsion—it's an exception when they don't.

We have seen Scott's Emulsion take hold of a patient and bring about a change for the better inside of a week. It always helps even the most stubborn cases.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

THREE-FOURTHS OF CROWD FOR HOWELL; SMITH ADHERENTS SIMPLY STAGGERED

--The Columbus Ledger.

THREE PROMINENT FIGURES AT DEBATE.

RHODES BROWNE,
Representative of Mr. Howell.

L. F. GARRARD,
Representative of Mr. Smith.

LESTER C. SLADE,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Who Presided.

COLUMBUS GA., January 10.—(Special.)—In a running story of the joint debate the Columbus Evening Ledger printed the following in an extra edition this afternoon directly after the close of the debate:

Before a crowd of 1,200 people, about three-fourths of whom were supporters of him in the gubernatorial race, Clark Howell simply staggered his adherents and those of Hoke Smith with the direct proof of the deal between Hoke Smith and Tom Watson.

The feature of Mr. Howell's address and the one which caused a wave of surprise to be noticeable in its effect on the crowd was the letter written by John A. Sibley to Mr. Howell, offering him the support of Watson and the populists if he would come over to the side of the disfranchisers.

When Mr. Howell reached the point in his address where he was about to introduce this sensatfonal evidence in the Watson-Smith deal, he advanced to the front of the stage and in a quiet voice, which could be heard in every part of the theater, Mr. Howell said he had something to say that was of a very serious nature, and he would like for every one to hear it.

He then stated that a visit had been made to him by Tom Watson's personal friend, John A. Sibley, who wanted to make a deal with him whereby Watson would give his support should he come out for disfranchisement. Later he received a letter from Mr. Sibley, in which some very plain words were used concerning the support of Watson and to whom it would go.

When Mr. Howell said he had received the letter there were cries of "read it," "read it," and after calling the attention of the audience closely, Mr. Howell took from a pack of papers on the table Judge Sibley's letter, which he read.

The reading of this letter, telling as it did the aim of Watson and the no uncertain reply made to him by Mr. Howell, swept the audience off its feet, and cheers and cheers were given for Howell, who was forced to wait several minutes for quiet to be restored.

Smith sat with a queer smile on his face as Howell read this evidence, which to him, while no doubt bringing up a most familiar occurrence, nevertheless was stated in such language by Mr. Howell as to cause it to cut in far deeper than had it been done when there were not a thousand people around.

To this damaging piece of evidence against Smith, this evidence in black and white, Smith did not have one word to say in refutation, outside of his assertion that he had not written the letter, instead of Sibley. In reference to the deal with Watson, he had not a word to say, outside of his assertion that he never made a deal with Watson, and had not seen him until he had announced for the office of governor.

The disfranchisement question, which was touched on at some length by Mr. Howell, was handled admirably from the standpoint of the audience, the cries from which were frequent, and of a nature not particularly pleasant to Mr. Smith.

The disfranchisement of thousands and the enfranchisement of a greater number of negroes, according to the plan, proposed by Mr. Smith, brought forth a storm of protest and cheers as Mr. Howell said he did not believe that the people of the state would vote for this measure or any one advocating such.

Much amusement and interest was created by Mr. Howell when he referred to the employment of Hoke Smith to represent the people in a railroad case, for which he contributed money for Smith's fee, while working "for the dear people."

Cries of "Hurrah for Howell!" filled the theater, while Hoke Smith made no reference to this statement of Howell in his reply. The reply of Mr. Howell was conclusive, and nailed with great effect the statements of Smith, which had been made without any proofs offered.

Mr. Howell closed by answering every question put to him by Smith during the course of the latter's speech.

At the conclusion of the speeches, there was much applauding, while the Howell men proceeded to the Rankin house, where Mr. Howell was showered with congratulations on the fact that he had defeated his opponent. The Smith men went to the Springer hotel after the debate.

Mr. Smith was much exhausted, and while very excited, to all outward appearances, did not have very much to say of the debate.

GEORGIANS ON THE STAGE AT GREAT JOINT DEBATE

COLUMBUS, GA., January 10.—(Special.)—It was a noisy demonstration that the Springer opera house witnessed from the moment the doors were opened at 11:30 and the mighty throng rushed for places in the theater, until Chairman L. C. Slade rapped for order, and in a brief and absolutely impartial speech introduced Hon. Clark Howell, the first speaker.

The cheers that greeted Mr. Howell on his appearance, a few minutes before 12, were deafening. Hoke Smith, who came on the stage first, was also warmly welcomed by his supporters. From the volume of the applause and judging by those who rose to their feet to greet the Atlanta editor, about two-thirds of the audience were his friends and supporters.

The seats on the stage were evenly divided between the friends of the two candidates. Admission was by ticket, and about 400 were provided for, a partial list of whom follows:

The friends of Mr. Howell, admitted on tickets from Rhodes Browne, who had charge of the arrangements for him, were:

J. J. Ansley, C. H. Allen, L. J. Abbot, Z. A. Brooks, Bradley, W. C. Battle, C. E. Blackmar, Dans, Binnis, A. B. Bates, T. W. Barlow, M. C. Boyd, Pryor, Bowers, L. G. Blanchard, T. E. Bullard, W. L. Blackmon, J. W. Blanchard, W. R. Urgill, J. Ralston, Coart, J. C. Coart, W. C. Clark, I. P. Carter, W. P. Chappell, L. H. Chappell, T. J. Camp, L. A. Campbell, W. C. Column, J. M. Cowdery, L. L. Crawford, J. M. Chandler, L. H. Cook, Rev. O. F. Cow, Dudley, S. W. Dismukes, E. P. Dismukes, Paul Dismukes, R. E. Davis, Charles L. Davidson, J. M. Dozier A. S. Dixon, T. B. Davis, E. E. Eason, J. T. Flournoy, John Urnery, Josiah Gilbert, S. P. Gordon, F. B. Goetchius, H. R. Golden, J. P. Gill, H. E. Hunt, T. J. Howard, Dr. Charles Howard, R. O. Huff, T. D. Hill, J. B. Howard, Toombs, Hatcher, B. T. Humber, L. F. Henderson, J. T. Hays, J. E. Hargett, Flynn, Hatcher, C. A. Hill, W. R. Hill, J. J. Illges, A. Illges, J. P. Jones, John R. Jones, L. T. Joseph, Dan Johnson, W. O. Jackson, J. W. Jordan, O. S. Jordan, R. Curtis Jones, T. R. Jenkins, John S. Kelly, George Kelly, W. J. Kissick, J. W. Kauffman, L. H. Kaulss, Kilpatrick, E. R. Loeb, Sol Lanier, Phil Lummus, L. E. Ledsinger, R. W. Love, W. G. Hartmann, W. J. Ligon, W. W. Massey, J. D. Moncrief, J. T. McPhail, Dupont McLean, R. D. McElroy, Dr. I. S. Maley, C. R. McEachern, E. S. Miller, T. T. Miller, B. S. Massee, Jordan Martin, John H. Murphey, J. W. Murrah, Jr., T. T. Murrah, E. H. Norman, John T. Oattis, N. G. Oliver, L. J. Osburn, Dr. C. T. Phelts, M. L. Page, R. W. Preer, Peter Pou, J Dozier Patterson, J. F. Porter and C. E. Palmer.

The following gentlemen had seats on the stage during the debate on the invitation of Hoke Smith:

L. F. Garrard, Frank W. Garrard, W. Lowenhers, J. A. Kirvin, John K. Harris, R. M. Howard, O. C. Bullock, G. P. Neil, R. A. Rider, John T. Graves, T. E. Golden, A. F. Truett, Hamilton, Ga.; W. H. Tutterell, Waverly Hall; A. J. Teague, R. M. Frederick, C. J. Frederick, James J. Slade, Howell Hollis, F. J. Dudley, A. C. Chancellor, J. E. Chapman, Dr. I. S. McElroy, E. G. Lumpkin, Allie Shields, W. R. Cornell, J. H. Marun, W. H. Martin, J. H. McGehee, Talbotton; H. W. Frederick, Atlanta; Dr. J. B. McGehee, McRae; Reese Crawford, J. J. Yarbrough, John Murrah, W. H. Williams, Catanta; W. H. Tarver, J. B. Tarver, Guy Garrard, Richmond Howard, Will Chambers, W. L. Lott, Rev. L. J. Ballard, Montezuma; J. A. Keane, W. D. Kean, John C. Martin, T. W. Smith, G. Y. Tignor, W. Cecil Neill, William B. Slade, A. A. Williams, J. H. Lewis, L. C. Levy, C. A. Lovelace, J. H. Henderson, H. V. Hargett, J. B. Hill, S. B. Hatcher, A. A. Carson, A. W. Cozart, E. M. Epping, G. M. Woolfolk, Dr. J. I. Darby, Ed Cargill, H. M. Lynch, M. H. Gardner, Bill Brown, J. M. Lennard, A. A. Wilbur, John Hanserd, F. E. Rudhead, R. E. Farish, W. T. White, T. L. McGuin, Charles Brown, Harry Healy, G. F. Peacock, J. L. Owen, E. E. Younge, J. B. Younge, Major W. S. Greene, John Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.; T. L. Bowden N. B. Bowden, Dupont McPhail, Bob Carter, Ellerslie, Ga.; Donald Donaldson, W. H. H. Blankenship, J. H. McDuffie, Howard S. Key, Dr. D. C. Tickner, George Young, Clinton Jackson, Bob Golden, J. H. Golden, C. J. Edge, H. M. McCutchen, Frank Rushin, Buena Vista, Ga.; Dr. Gordon, W. S. and W. M. Andrews, T. M. Butts, J. B. Key, M. W. Kelly, Hugh Baird, Charles Morgan, R. A. Carson, Mr. Owen Cozart, Mullin Wilson, John Brower, Cusseta, John Stephens, Dr. C. N. Howard, George M. Clapp, W. G. Hampton, Alva Harp, J. L. Treadway, John C. Martin, Punch Doughtie, Ernest L. Hill, Frank Sutter, W. F. Cook, W. L. Tillman, R. W. Welland, Andrews Smith, J. Hunter, W. H. McCray, J. M. Talbott, Dick Phelps, M. L. Phelps, Charles Watt, Dr. Martin Crooke, J. M. Crooke, Wiley Williams, G. I. Yarbrough, G. H. Hurd, Joe Bishop, Pete Marcus, J. A. Walton, Young Morris, Ed Frizzell, Waverly Hall; A. A. Williams, Jr., P. E. Whittlesey, John McCook, E. M. Averett, L. M. Lynch, J. H. Andrews, W. T. Newman, Sal Sarlinty, E. I. Waddell, Judge R. Crawford, I. C. Prather, Arthur Bussey, W. O. Bowden, Freeman Newman, J. L. Newman, G. W. Homer, Davis Andrews, Tom Frayer, John T. Davis, G. C. Shackleford, Ben Murphy, R. H. Peacock, J. L. Lowe, Harry Cooper, Dr. F. M. Ridley, Colonel Roberts, Tom Chesnut, Charles Young, Ralph Edy, George B. Whiteside.

To Build Mexicans Lines.

Hartford, Conn., January 10.—A certificate of incorporation of the Oaxaca and Pacific Railway Company, of Hartford, has been filed with the secretary of state. The authorized capital stock of the company is $40,000,000. The company proposes to build and operate railroads in Mexico.

Scrofula

Makes its presence known by many signs,—glandular tumors, bunches in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting diseases.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Effects permanent cures.

ONLY ONE-FIFTH FROM COLUMBUS

Crowd at Joint Debate Came From Many Points.

Trains Arriving in Columbus Were Crowded with People, and There Were More Howell Than Smith Men Among Visitors.

Columbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special.) A yelling, screaming crowd of enthusiasts who leaped upon the plush seats of the opera house upon the least provocation, who waved handkerchiefs, sticks and umbrellas, and who were sufficiently wrought up to throw their hats into the air greeted Clark Howell and Hoke Smith in Columbus today at noon.

Those who heard the debate did not, by any means, all reside in Columbus, or even in Muscogee county. Police Chief Wiley Williams, who stood upon the stage of the opera house, as he talked, declared that only about one-fifth of those in the audience were Columbus citizens. The reason was that themills did not shut down nor did the merchants close their places of business in order to allow their clerks to hear the debate.

The late trains on Tuesday afternoon and the early morning trains today came heavily crowded into Columbus, and that there were more Howell than Smith men in the city was apparent to all who visited the lobbies of the hotels after the debate or who heard much of the talk upon the streets.

Meeting of Turf Association.

Louisville, Ky., January 10.—Colonel Matt J. Winn, president of the American Turf Association, will leave tomorrow for New Orleans to attend a meeting of the association next Monday. Dates for the meetings following the races at New Orleans will, it is expected, be selected at the conference and a committee will be appointed to revise certain rules. There will be twenty-five days of racing at Churchill Downs, beginning about May 1, and if the supreme court of Tennessee sustains the ruling by the lower courts that the Rice-Ligon bill is unconstitutional dates will be set for Memphis and Nashville.

A Damper.

(From London Tit-Bits.)

Brown (producing his scrapbook and pointing with pride to each one of his early effusions)—There, read that! I wrote that when I was only 12 years old.

Frogg (after reading)—Can be it possible, Brown, that you were so old as 12 when you wrote that?

Morale's Arrest Ordered.

San Domingo, January 10.—The supreme court today transmitted to the minister of the interior an order for the arrest of President Morales and his followers. The authorities do not know the whereabouts of Morales. News received from the interior is favorable to the government. Quiet prevails in this city and neighborhood.

HOWELL VICTOR IN THE DEBATE

S the Impartial Columbus Enquirer-Sun Declares.

Smith Became Rattled at Howell's Thrusts—Net Result of the Debate, "More Votes for Clark Howell," Says the Paper.

Continued from First Page.

Smith supporters may have been over the result of the meeting, it was evident to all that there was nothing feigned in the exuberance manifested by the supporters of Mr. Howell.

The Sibley Letter.

"The feature of the joint debate was the reading of a letter to Mr. Howell from Mr. John A. Sibley, a close personal friend of Hon. Tom Watson, in which Mr. Sibley said that he could have Mr. Watson's support if he would favor a disfranchisement bill, adding:

"'You have the first opportunity to get Watson's support if you want it. It is true that both you and Smith were bitterly opposed to the Hardwick disfranchisement bill at the time it was defeated in the general assembly. And yet Hoke's deep anxiety for political promotion is such that he will not hesitate to make a deal bartering his conviction on this subject.'

"Mr. Howell read his reply to Mr. Sibley, declining to seek Mr. Watson's support on any such terms. He charged Smith and Watson with then having made the identical deal which he (Howell) had been given an opportunity to make.

"The incident made a profound impression upon the audience, being documentary proof of the charge of the Smith-Watson alliance. In the crowd who pressed around Mr. Howell on the stage after the debate, tendering him an ovation, were many who said that they were converts to his cause, made so by the reading of those two clear and explicit letters and by his course in the matter.

"One of the splendid climaxes of the debate was when Mr. Smith said that the white man would still rule Georgia, primary or no primary, and that the whites controlled politics before the plan of the democratic primary was inaugurated. He made strong denial to the charge of a deal with Tom Watson before his platform for governor was announced.

"Another time when the audience went wild was when, replying to Mr. Smith's challenge to meet him again in joint debate, Mr. Howell said that he would meet him again, and in every section of Georgia. More votes for Howell may be regarded as the net result of the meeting."

Triumph for Howell.

Under the heading, "Triumph for Howell," the Enquirer Sun will say editorially tomorrow:

"Viewed dispassionately and without partisan bias, the net result of yesterday's Howell-Smith joint debate was a distinct and unmistakable triumph for Hon. Clark Howell, both for the occasion and in its bearing upon the gubernatorial campaign. It was Mr. Howell's first speech of the campaign. Mr. Smith has been making campaign speeches for a month. But Mr. Howell's experience upon the platform, gained very largely in fighting the battles of the democracy, helped to make him master of the situation. Before he had spoken many minutes the noise of the opposition had subsided, and the hundreds of voters present listened with close attention.

"Mr. Smith's speech was a skillful one, and was received with very frequent applause by his supporters in the audience. Mr. Smith's speech was bitter. In fact it was too bitter. Therein lay the greatest handicap under which Mr. Smith labored, and which made him the loser in the opening contest of the campaign. He was too violent in his denunciation and opposition to the corporate interests that have been and are helping to develop the state. He was too pronounced in his opposition to the organized democracy of the state, and he was very unwise and injudicious in his advocacy of a 'white primary' that would be harmful to the democratic party. He insisted so strongly upon so-called negro disfranchisement as to arouse suspicion in the minds of some of his own supporters, even, as to his motives. These were some of the things that chilled and disappointed Mr. Smith's followers when brought home to them. There was no mistaking this fact. The demeanor of the assembly of voters showed it.

"The joint debate paralleled the two candidates. It showed Mr. Smith as the opponent of organized democracy, as the supporter of negro disfranchisement, as the denunciator of corporations, good, bad and indifferent; as a supporter of constitutional amendment, which a lawyer of his ability should know is unconstitutional; as the advocate of a plan to force the railroads of the state into the ownership and under the control of domestic corporations, a plan which a business man of his success and experience might think impracticable, unwise and disastrous; as a man of ability and aloofness, not gifted with what is known as personal magnetism; as a man who is against the existing order of things and who proposes to tear down rather than to build up.

"As Mr. Smith spoke these impressions grew upon his auditors with visible and depressing effect upon his supporters.

Howell a Staunch Democrat.

"The debate showed Mr. Howell as a staunch democrat who, on the platform and in his sanctum, has long given faithful service to his party; as a member of the Georgia legislature, against whose record of loyal service to the people of the state cannot be successfully assailed; as a candidate who would not accept the aid, voluntarily offered, of enemies of democracy, who showed by the conditions attached that they proposed to continue their opposition to his party; as a type of that class of men who are untiring and unceasing in their efforts to advance every interest of the state; as the advocate of just and equal treatment, under the law, of corporations and individuals alike, to the honor and prosperity of Georgia; as a man who would and does build up; as a man of ability, who is close to the people and who is gifted with personal magnetism, and as a man who would be a governor whose course would be in keeping with the best traditions of Georgia.

"The demeanor of the two speakers was in sharp contrast. Mr. Smith showed anger; Mr. Howell met the thrusts of his opponent earnestly and pointedly, but with unruffled composure. It was plainly evident when the debate began that the majority of the vast audience were supporters of Mr. Howell. As his speech progressed their enthusiasm rose, Mr. Smith's address perceptibly increased it and Mr. Howell's closing speech, straightforward and pointed, aroused it to a high pitch.

"Mr. Howell's supporters in this city and section are jubilant over the result of the joint discussion. It has solidfied and enthused them and confirmed them in their belief that Mr. Howell's campaign from the platform will be effective and winning."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Woman "Runner" for Confederacy.

(From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

Down at Port Tobacco, southern Maryland, where colonial customs still prevail and the telephone and the telegraph are still almost unknown, there was buried last week Miss Olivia Floyd, famous throughout the south as one of the "runners" of the "underground railroad."

She became one of the runners in the underground railroad between Washington and Richmond, and, although her place was surrounded and searched several times, so sharp was her lookout and so careful her conduct and so many her resources that the federal troops were never able to catch either her dispatches or convoys of merchandise. She conveyed clothes, money and letters through the lines from prisoners.

One fugitive intrusted $80,000 in bank notes to Miss Floyd. She hid the money in the stuffing of a hassock. Federal soldiers frequently searched the house, and even sat upon the hassock ignorant that it contained a fortune. The full amount of this deposit subsequently was returned to the owner.

She assisted many escaped prisoners to pass the line, hiding them in the woods and feeding them until an opportunity of escape occurred, and then passed them across the Potomac. In one of her dreadful experiences her hair turned gray in a single night, and her relatives wondered at this marvellous change.

When colored troops were being enlisted in 1864, some one came to Miss Floyd's home for the purpose of enticing her negroes away. Miss Floyd took the negroes to the country seat, enlisted them and got the bounty.

The Deceitful Accomplice.

(From The New York Tribune.)

George W. Whitehead, appraiser of merchandise at the port of New York, was talking about smuggling.

"Not long ago," he said, "a certain skipper hailed a fisherman off the coast and asked him if he would smuggle ashore for him a cask of brandy.

"The fisherman agreed, and two casks of brandy were lowered into his boat.

"'One,' said the skipper, 'is for your trouble and risk, my man.'

"Well, a week or so later the skipper called with a team at the Jersey fisherman's house for his cask of brandy. It was night. He got the cask and started on the dark and lonely way back home.

"But the custom-house people have sharp eyes and ears. They lay in wait for the skipper. They caught him a mile outside the fisherman's village, and there was the cask of brandy in the wagon.

"He said nothing—there was nothing to say. The cask was opened.

"'We'll sample this fine liquor,' said a customs officer.

"And he put his mouth to the bung and then drew back, amazed. The skipper was amazed, too. The cask contained nothing but water."

ANASTON
AN ARROW
Clupeco Shrunk
Quarter Sizes, with tie loop
15 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR A QUARTER
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND MONARCH SHIRTS

BETTER THAN DOCTORS

MRS. J. C. CRAIG.

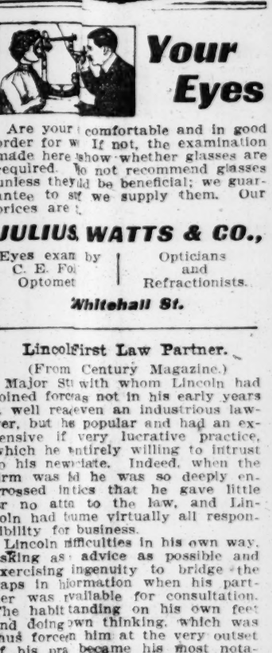
Mrs. J. C. Craig, of Four Oaks, N. C. suffered from asthma, heart disease and nervousness. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cured her after eminent specialists had been unsuccessful. Her health is now better than ever before. She writes:

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done me more good than the medicine I have ever used, and I have been treated by eminent specialists for it.

"I suffered for a complication of asthma and heart disease coupled with nervousness. "My husband insisted that I give up the doctors when I decided to improve and use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. This I began to do, and I have recovered. My health is now better than ever before and I am very thankful. Mrs. J. C. Craig, Four Oaks, N. C., Sept. 24, 1905.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

If you wish to keep strong and vigorous and have on your cheeks the glow of perfect health, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regularly, according to directions, and take no other medicine. It is dangerous to fill your system with drugs; they poison the body and depress the heart (quinine depresses the heart), while Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey tones and strengthens the heart action and purifies the entire system. It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine, and contains no fusel oil. This is a guarantee. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has stood severe tests for fifty years and has always been found absolutely pure and to contain great medicinal properties.



CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist or grocer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It's the key be sure you get the genuine. It's the only absolutely pure medicinal whiskey, and is sold only in sealed bottles—never in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Price $1.00. Medical booklet and doctor's advice free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Your Eyes

Are your eyes comfortable and in good order for work? If not, the examination made here will show whether glasses are required. We do not recommend glasses unless they will be beneficial; we guarantee to suit we supply them. Our prices are low.

JULIUS WATTS & CO.,
Eyes examined by C. E. Fox, Optometrist | Opticians and Refractionists.
Whitehall St.

Lincoln's First Law Partner.

(From Century Magazine.)

Major Stuart, with whom Lincoln had joined forces not in his early years a well read even an industrious lawyer, but he popular and had an extensive if very lucrative practice, which he entirely willing to intrust to his new associate. Indeed, when the firm was formed he was so deeply engrossed in his own affairs that he gave little or no attention to the law, and Lincoln had come virtually all responsibility for business.

Lincoln's difficulties in his own way, asking as advice as possible and exercising ingenuity to bridge the gaps in information when his partner was available for consultation. The habit of standing on his own feet and doing his own thinking, which was thus forced him at the very outset of his practice became his most notable traits of his contemporaries closely in with his professional life testified that he never asked another lawyer advice on any subject whatsoever, he listened to his associates and consulted with them, but he worked out his own problems, and there was never anything of the "brain tapper" about their relations with the bar.

Mythology.

From Life.)

Teacher—It is Ceres the goddess of?

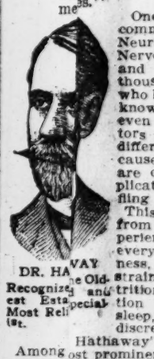
Effie—Seama-m, is the goddess of continued sighs.

Have You Neurasthenia?

Commonly known as Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc.? Read Carefully the Symptoms—If You Have Any of Them, Call at Hathaway's Office for Free Examination. He Will Tell You How You Can Be Cured. Nearly 25 Years' Experience in Its Treatment.

Home Treatment if You Can't Call

"No pretended guarantees, misleading statements or deceptive propositions made. No extra charge for services."



DR. HATHAWAY
Recognized as the Most Eminent Specialist.

One of the most common diseases is Neurasthenia or Nervous Exhaustion, and yet there are thousands of people who have it and don't know it, and are even treated by doctors for an entirely different disease because the symptoms are of such a complicated and baffling nature.

This disease results from over-work, experienced by almost every man of business, severe mental strain, shock, malnutrition from deprivation of food and sleep, excesses, indiscretions, etc.

Hathaway's patients are among the most prominent people of the state, some of whom recognize the superiority of his method over any other specialist. He has been established longer than any other specialist.

A neurasthenic is nervous; he can't sleep; he is dyspeptic; his memory is impaired; he is easily fatigued; has little or no energy and feels that his very life is being used up—and it is.

If you have any of these symptoms you should consult an expert specialist. There is no other doctor more competent to treat you than Dr. Hathaway or to treat you than Dr. Hathaway, with his experience of nearly 25 years in this study and treatment enables him to use each and every symptom as a requirement and to meet them with the most skillful treatment known to medical science—treatment that will cure. When you call, the doctor will counsel and examine you without any charge, and advise you what will be worth while. He can tell you, which he does for a great many, whether you take treatment or not, and nothing unless successfully treats Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Stricture, Varicocele, Blood Poison (Syphilis), Disorders, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Urinary Diseases, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, and other private or chronic nature. He charges nothing for consultation or advice, either at office or by mail. Home can't call, write. He can cure you. 33 Inman Bldg., 22 1-2 S. Broad St., ATLANTA, Ga. Office hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1.

CONVINCING PROOF OF SMITH'S DEAL WITH TOM WATSON TO WRECK GEORGIA DEMOCRACY ON THE NEGRO ISSUE

Continued from Page One.

lumbus? Here was the home of Martin J. Crawford, Mark Blanford, Absalom Chappell and a host of other peerless leaders whose names and deeds have adorned the annals of the party and lent luster to the pages of the history of our commonwealth. The home of James M. Smith, that democratic lion of the tribe of Judah to whom a grateful people turned for leadership when the state government was wrested from the unholy hands of the radical, the negro and the scalawag, and who was made the first democratic speaker of the house of representatives and afterwards the first democratic governor of Georgia upon the restoration of the state to its own people!

If, therefore, it should be a matter of reproach anywhere in Georgia, to utter an appeal to democracy lest we should wound the tender sensibilities of the declared enemies of the party, surely, in Columbus you have not forgotten the glory of your heritage, to make my use of it in this presence of doubtful propriety.

Democracy's Rescue of the State.

Georgians, we have come upon strange times in Georgia!

There be men among you here today whose memories must recall the unspeakable conditions that obsessed the people of Georgia in the '70s and lent a deeper gloom to the darkness of defeat.

The emancipated slave, insolent in the enjoyment of his untried freedom, scorned the labor to which his hands were trained and gazed with greedy eye upon the governing seats of his former masters.

To those of you, my friends, whose frames are bent with the weight of weary years, no tongue is need to tell the story of the chaos that ensued.

You witnessed might triumph over right and fraud vanquish justice until the cry almost trembled on the lips of the stricken south—"Oh, Lord, our God, hast Thou forgotten Thy people?"

Then the great heart of Georgia was aroused. Love of family, love of home, love of state, all united in common inspiration. The band of Spartans who had weathered the fortunes of war reorganized their shattered forces and marching under the democratic flag wiped out the great losses of the war; the greater victories of peace.

That was the first great battle of democracy in this state, and every happy home in Georgia is a monument to the victory that was won. It took from the hands of the negro politician the power of the ballot and assured over the supremacy of the white people of Georgia. It put the government of Georgia back into the hands of Georgia.

I cite with pride the record of every state election held in Georgia since then as proof that the sacred fires, lighted by patriotic fathers, have been kept religiously aglow by zealous sons, for in not one single election has the beacon-light of democracy been extinguished by defeat.

Democracy's Adversaries.

But these successive victories have not been accomplished without conflict.

When the republican party, with its ranks recruited by thousands of enfranchised negroes, had been used in rally after rally and finally have up the fight for state control, democracy was confronted by the populistic party, a still more dangerous foe, for it was recruited from her own ranks.

Well do I remember the cry which chanted the birth-song of populism in Georgia. It fell from the lips of as striking personality as ever charged the attention of any people. Baffled in his ambition and defiant in defeat, I saw him first as the stormy petrel of state nominating convention early in '80's. As a delegate, outvoted by the convention, Tom Watson gave notice that he would throw off his democratic allegiance as a man throws off his coat, he flung to the convention his alternative of mastery or mutiny in Holmes' memorable lines:

"We'll—

Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the God of storm,
The lightning and the gale."

You democrats who in the brunt of party battle have felt the shock of his reckless energy, the force of his cunning brain, you realize with what matchless fervor his challenge has been followed.

Several times a candidate has himself opposed the democratic nominee for congress. Once, since then a candidate, he has opposed the choice of the national democracy for vice president. In the very latest struggle of national democracy for life, in the presidential election, he ran as the popular nominee in one, costing democracy 27 votes in Georgia for president against the democratic nominee for Georgia!

His assaults on democracy are so bitter and his campaign so hot that my usually serene adversary, a public speech in Augusta, impugned charged Watson with being an instrument of the republican campaign corruption fund. That sentiment I did not indorse then, nor do I now, for I believed as I do now, that it was only another case of "Tom Watson gone wrong."

Democracy is to me more than a sentiment; more than an inheritance. It is a vital principle. In the sacred inspiration of its name I see more than gratitude for the salvation it has wrought; I see the abiding hope for the future of my state. Under its administration I see liberty, without license, regulation without confiscation, progress without plutocracy, justice without oppression.

Legislative Service.

Throughout my life democracy has meant these things to me. Three times I went before the people of my county as a democrat, and was sent by them as their representative to the legislature. Twice I went before the people of my senatorial district as a democrat, and was sent by them to the senate.

While serving in the house of representatives I was elected speaker of the house as a democrat, at a time when the membership of the house contained more farmer-democrats than served together in any legislature in the history of the state, and when there were so few lawyers in the house that I had to make up the judiciary committee entirely from farmers.

While serving in the senate as twice elected its president, and have just completed five sessions of service in the office, which, under the laws of the state, is put just next to that of the chief executive, the president of the senate being ex-officio lieutenant governor of Georgia.

In the line of honorable promotion it has been my ambition to take the next step higher, and to serve the people of Georgia, if it is their will, as governor.

But, mark well my words, if my ambition is not so strong within me as to breed a lust for office that would lead me to discount one honest doctrine of my democracy or barter one tenet of my faith. If the voice of the democratic people shall tell me through its primary that my ambition for party promotion is not well founded, and that my record is unworthy of that recognition, you will find me back in the ranks still doing battle, with all the zeal and ardor that I possess, for the success of the party.

I come before the democrats of Georgia and ask them to review the record I have made in a public life of nearly twenty years—I invite the aggressive antagonism of my opponent to challenge that record, to analyze, criticize, sift, dissect it. On that record, as well as on my platform, I base my campaign, and on that record I am willing that the democrats of Georgia shall judge me! If in that record I have been true to the democratic party, true to my convictions and true to the people of Georgia, then I am satisfied that the approval of the fair and just democrats of this state will not be restrained, either by the revengeful clamors of those enemies to democracy that I have antagonized, or by the devices of the demagogues whose plans and purposes would be thwarted by my election.

This leads me, fellow democrats, to a brief and necessarily frank exposition of the conditions involved in this campaign.

Before the ink that wrote my formal announcement was dry upon the paper, I challenged my adversary to meet me face to face before the people of Muscogee, and in a division of time to speak out the charges he has made against the good name of the state and insinuated against my own record.

The Motive of Smith's Candidacy.

First, I shall deal with the reason behind the candidacy of Mr. Smith for the office of governor. Who doubts the real reason that animates his campaign?

Who can doubt it who reads the countless tirades of abuse and vituperation he has heaped upon the heads of democratic administrations in Georgia?

Who can doubt it who "watches the line-up" of his first and most conspicuous supporters and partisans in the pending campaign? Let's see who they are! Seab Wright, a candidate for governor against the democratic nominee! Then there's Judge Hines, still official leader of the populist organization of Georgia, another candidate for governor who sought by all means at his command to hamstring the democratic party and defeat its organization and its candidate at the polls only a few years ago. And then, Tom Watson—Tom of the Vendetta, Tom Watson with the scalp of the tenth district democracy still hanging from his belt, with the blood of democracy still dripping from his blade, with Hoke's taunt of the republican corruption fund still ringing in his ears, Tom from his stronghold of democratic hatred crying out to the faithful few who still assailed the democratic party—"I am still a populist—down with the vagabond democracy—I am for Hoke Smith because he is helping us to do what we want done and what we cannot do ourselves."

Oh, democrats! democrats! we learn from Holy Writ that the cock crew thrice before our Lord was betrayed. The warning voice availed not, and the traitor's kiss became the kiss of death, for so it was ordained!

But, does the dim veil of destiny portend your party's downfall?

I ask you, fellow-democrats, if in the decree of fate that sacrifice should ever come to pass, what hands more practiced and more fitting to deal the blow than those skilled hands that have been trained in years of conflict to seek the vitals of democracy and then are moved by motives of malice and revenge for past defeats? And, if you were asked today to name the bitterest, the most relentless foes democracy has ever earned in Georgia, every name you'd answer would be found in the roll call of the close friends and active partisans of Hoke Smith as candidate for governor!

That Divine Call.

Fellow democrats, I believe there is a sacred mission for democracy to perform in Georgia, and that in the consummation of that end the guiding hand of Providence has played its part. But I've got old-fashioned ideas of reverence and religion, and I must confess that my sense of reverence was shocked, as by a sort of sacrilege, when I read the opening paragraphs of my adversary's speech in Madison. You knew, and I knew, that the miserable plot to overthrow democracy and gain control of the state government for selfish ends was being hatched, and that Watson was on the nest.

And when the period of incubation was over and Hoke's candidacy was born, it was like the duckling hatched out by the old blue hen, that didn't know its parents on either side, but was prepared to swear on the spot that the old hen wasn't responsible!

But, was it fair, my friends? I leave it to you, was it fair, even if there were reasons to relieve Watson of the responsibility, was it fair for Mr. Smith to undertake in his famous recitation of the Divine Call to put the blame on Providence?

The Compact and the Plan.

Do you need to be told why he was brought into the race? There is but little mystery in the motive, and that little mystery is solved when you read the roll call of the instigators and chief supporters of his campaign.

I had but recently been president of the state senate and had been for five years. In professional and political office I had been the implacable foe of all enemies to the democratic party. I was at that time, as I am now, member for Georgia of the national democratic executive committee, and had been necessarily active and aggressive in party affairs. In many party battles blows had been given and returned and political enemies had been made. The foes of democracy in Georgia, realized as the result of Seab Wright's defeat, and Judge Hines' defeat, that it was useless to attempt to join issue, party against party, for such issue could have but one result in the election.

Shrewd and calculating heads were put together—it was urged that those who had not returned and never intended to return to the ranks of democracy on principle, could still be rallied under the leadership of Watson and voted as a unit. A man was to be selected who could solidify such elements and individuals inside the democratic party as might from personal, professional or political predilections, desire my defeat. The gates of the party primary were to be thrown wide open on a color qualification, regardless of democratic affiliation, and the combined strength of personal opposition in the party and political opposition to the party was to elect the still undiscovered candidate. The plan was shrewd and cunning—worthy of the mind that molded it. All that it lacked was the candidate. He was there, like Abraham's sheep, tied out in the bushes, ready for the sacrifice. And they got him. His ears had been attuned to the music of the message, but when the conference broke up, the mortal messenger put on immortality and the human voice assumed the quality of divine melody, and I suppose Hoke mistook him for the angel Gabriel, for he answered: "Yes, Lord, I heard your call and you can count on me; I'll run."

Watson Practically Offered to Support Howell if Latter Would Take Up Disfranchisement Issue, but Howell Indignantly Spurned the Proposition--Hoke, However, Was Quick to Trade With Watson.

Complications Arise—Hoke's Surrender.

At first some complications arose. There must be some issues on which to go before the people in order that the campaign might appear a campaign of principles. Watson had gone on record on most issues involved in the campaign, and was unwilling to recant. No matter. Hoke would do that! Let Watson mix the dose and Hoke would take the medicine, even if he had to hold his nose. First, there was the railroad issue. Watson had been active in his anti-railroad agitation at a time when Hoke was pocketing fat fees paid by the Southern Railway Company, was riding on all the railroad passes he could get and traveling in private cars around the entire country, hobnobbing with Drevel, Morgan & Co. as a member of Cleveland's cabinet, was begging for $50,000 on inadequate collateral from J. Pierpont Morgan, through the president of the Southern Railway Company, and then in a public speech was lauding the management of the Southern railway to the sky and especially congratulating it on keeping out of politics. How were Tom and Hoke to be reconciled on that? Why, easily enough! Tom wouldn't give up his convictions, so Hoke had to surrender his! His railroad fees had already been collected and his railroad loan paid off, so why shouldn't he? And he did so promptly.

Why, gentlemen, this same man who had but a few months ago been the guest, patron, stockholder and attorney of the Southern Railway Company and could then find no words of compliment too fulsome in its praise, got up in Madison and out-Watsoned Watson in damning the whole business, lock, stock and barrel. He left Watson so far behind him in the railroad matter that even Tom hasn't caught quite his wind again.

Do you know what he proposed to do with the railroads? I have it here from his own printed copy of his speech as distributed by him throughout the state. He said he was against the domestication of foreign corporations because that wasn't effective enough. He wanted to make it unlawful for any foreign railroad company to run a locomotive, freight or passenger car across the border line into the state of Georgia! He proposed then that as the railroads couldn't use their tracks in Georgia they would have to be sold and could be bought by you and me and him! And then he said to make the confiscation stand, he'd fix it so the roads couldn't go to the courts and ask for an injunction!

Shades of Captain Kidd and Jesse James! What children they would have been if Hoke had lived in those days!

Well, Hoke and Tom were at irreconcilable odds on another proposition. Mr. Hardwick, who went to the legislature from one of the counties in Watson's congressional district, had introduced a bill to provide for an educational qualification for suffrage—the so-called negro disfranchisement bill. This measure had been the dream of Watson's political slumber, the hobby of his head and the idol of his heart. It was the entering wedge with which he proposed first to break up the democratic primary system and afterwards the party itself.

Hoke had attacked the bill through the columns of his paper in season and out of season, declaring it to be unfair, unjust and undemocratic, winding up one of his editorials with his now famous appeal to the legislature to "Let well enough alone."

When the bill fell of its own weight, receiving only 3 votes as opposed to 117 votes against it, Hoke exultingly proclaimed that "the vote unquestionably reflected the sentiment of the state."

Now it did look as if a place had been reached where Watson would have to make a concession of this point to save Hoke the embarrassment of further concession of convictions. But Watson stood firm and Hoke flopped again. Mind you, with not a single change in local or national conditions on the suffrage question, with not a material decision of the courts of last resort, with the Georgia legislature meeting and adjourning without even one member undertaking to push the bill, Hoke flopped! It was not a mild, qualified, conditional, metamorphosis of opinion. Watson's faith doesn't accept that kind of repentance or conversion. It was a regular dyed-in-the-wool, four by six, heads over heels flop with no string tied to it! The Watson ipecac brought up every atom of conviction Hoke had held, and there wasn't enough of his original opinion left to turn the stomach of the sickest kitten in the anti-democratic camp.

And that's why Hoke is today advocating an educational qualification that will put in the ballot box in Georgia 93,000 of educated negro votes and keep out the votes of many an old democratic hero who was too busy shedding his blood in defense of Georgia to learn "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic."

The Personal Equation—Hoke's Apology.

These were to be made the main issues in the campaign, and on both issues Hoke took the back track when Watson cracked his whip.

Principles agreed upon, nothing was left out but the personal equation. How could Tom support Hoke on any platform with his dander still up from that charge of corruption made by Hoke in his Augusta speech?

You have no idea, my friends, how easily the personal problem was solved. Hoke simply agreed to turn another somersault and light on his knees, and the trick was done with an agility that would have done credit to a kangaroo.

"Down on your knees," demanded Watson, "and make public apology to me in my district for what you said, whether you said it or not."

And down on his knees to Tom went Hoke in Warrenton.

What sort of an apology do you suppose he made? I have it here in his own words. He said, in substance, that Watson had been viciously assailing the democratic nominee for president and that he (Smith) did not mean to say anything more about Watson than Watson had said about his democratic opponent, Judge Parker.

My friends, did you ever read Watson's attack on Parker during that campaign? He accused him of every crime with which one man can accuse another in the realm of politics. He was the "tool of Wall street," an "instrument in the hands of the grinding opponents of the masses" an "inane and insufferable weakling ready at any minute to sacrifice the welfare of the people at the behest of the trusts"—a worthy representative of what Watson termed "the miserable, debauched, abominable and polluted democracy."

And Smith did not mean to say anything more about Watson than that!

Naturally enough that kind of an apology was not satisfactory to Watson and a demand was made for further genuflection. So down on his knees Hoke went again to Watson in his speech in Bainbridge, when he said he would be proud to have his picture hung, with Watson's in every window in the state of Georgia. Then Watson accepted the apology and wrote Smith a letter saying he would support him.

Now, fellow democrats, let us be fair as we are frank. Is there any democrat within the sound of my voice who doubts that I could have had Tom Watson's support under the same conditions?

Then hear me, for I would not only sacrifice the office of governor, but, so help me God, I would cast away forever the free right to hold office or the sacred right of suffrage before I would soil my conscience with such a shameless deal!

I would feel that as a man I had sold my manhood for a batch of votes and that as a democrat I had betrayed my party for the price of my advancement.

Proof of the Deal.

You know John A. Sibley, twice a populist candidate for congress in Georgia and only two years ago one of Mr. Watson's presidential electors from the state of Georgia—a populist true and tried and a man whose word is as good as his bond.

Six months ago when this miserable deal to divide the white vote of Georgia was on foot, I received the following letter from him, written after he had seen me personally and urged me to join with Watson in this deal against democracy, and he urged it with all the zeal and energy that any good populist might be expected to put behind a movement intended to benefit his own party. This is what he wrote, and it is published by his consent:

July 14, 1905.—Hon. Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga.—My Dear Clark: I have just wound up an interesting trip of eight days' touring through Tennessee and Virginia with my friend, Hon. Tom Watson. We thoroughly discussed the chances of Hon. Hoke Smith and yourself, and came to the conclusion that all this corporation talk is nothing but a skirmish fight—that the all-absorbing contention will be the disfranchisement of the negro. Mr. Watson, you will remember, in his Atlanta speech of September, 1904, pledged himself to disfranchisement. We both feel that if the present legislature adopts measures disfranchising the negro that Hoke will have "no wind in his sails" and will have practically nothing to rally on, and that you will win.

You will recall that I have for years been your warm personal friend—ever since we served together in the house of representatives, of which you were speaker. I want you elected governor, and I am particularly anxious to have you secure Mr. Watson's support to that end.

He does not like Hoke Smith, and personally you have always been very kind to him while differing with him politically. Your attitude toward him personally, and the other populists of Georgia, has been in striking contrast with that of The Atlanta Journal, which Mr. Watson ordered discontinued from his home because he was unwilling to have it go to his house.

If you had agreed to support the disfranchisement amendment I feel satisfied that Smith could not secure Watson's support. I know that he dislikes Hoke Smith, and I know the villainous treatment of Mr. Watson by Hoke Smith and The Atlanta Journal in the past rankles in his breast, especially the open charge of corruption made by Mr. Smith in Augusta.

It is true that both you and Smith were bitterly opposed to the Hardwick disfranchisement bill at the time it was defeated in the general assembly. And yet Hoke's deep anxiety for political promotion is such that he will not hesitate to make a deal bartering his conviction on this subject.

YOU HAVE THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO GET WATSON'S SUPPORT IF YOU WANT IT.

I sincerely hope that you will take this matter under consideration and if you act with ordinary political diligence you will go over to the disfranchisement side of this question, get Watson's support, and run Hoke out of the race.

Let me hear from you on the subject. Address your reply to my old home, Juniper, Talbot county, Georgia, and it will be forwarded to me. Your friend. (Signed),

JOHN A. SIBLEY.

Convictions Not for Sale.

And this is what I immediately wrote in reply:

Atlanta, Ga., July 17, 1905.—Hon. John A. Sibley, Juniper, Talbot County Georgia.—My Dear John:, I have your very kind letter written after your trip through the mountains with Hon. Tom Watson.

I would like to see Mr. Watson return to the democratic party and to have his support as a democrat.

Unfortunately he seems to have drifted too far from his original moorings to affiliate with the party, and I can quite understand now how, as one who is bitterly antagonizing democratic success, he should be willing to inject new issues into democratic counsels with the view of dividing the white vote of Georgia.

Personally, I am very fond of him and much admire his brilliancy and his literary attainments.

I am opposed to the kind of disfranchisement as proposed by the Hardwick bill, because I believe that instead of really disfranchising the negro it will enfranchise thousands of them, and disfranchise tens of thousands of white citizens.

My record in this matter is based upon conscience and I must be consistent.

I would not have the governorship if I had to barter my convictions to get the office.

I am greatly obliged to you for your friendly interest in my behalf and I regret that circumstances are such that I can give you no more satisfactory response concerning your suggestion that a change in my convictions would secure Mr. Watson's support.

With assurance of personal esteem, I am, with best wishes, sincerely yours. (Signed),

CLARK HOWELL.

And now do you wonder why it is that Mr. Hoke Smith is receiving Mr. Watson's support, that the two are locked arm in arm and that Hoke wants his picture and Tom's hung in every window in Georgia?

As far as I am concerned, I would die before I would make myself the instrument to effect such a shameless deal against my party. I do not blame Watson, for that was his business, and he had a right to do what he did, but no democrat can look his party straight in the face with the record of Mr. Smith's participation as a democrat in this infamous deal.

Since my youthful mind was old enough to grasp the destinction between right and wrong, between the true and the false, my footsteps have trod the democratic pathway. Its friends have been my friends and its foes my enemies. When Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet, composed of men who were in the main at issue with my personal views of wise party policy, were at the party helm, I stood by the old party with voice and pen, steadfastly and with unfaltering faith. I did not desert the party any more than I would have deserted Mr. Cleveland at a time when, if he ever needed friends, he had the right to count at least on those whom he had lifted from obscurity to prominence.

The Disfranchisement Issue.

What is the issue that has been made paramount in this campaign by Mr. Smith and his lieutenants? It is the educational qualification of enfranchisement, or so-called negro disfranchisement.

That issue, if honestly raised, is too important to be complicated in any way with the political fortunes of any man. This has been recognized in every state where the issue has been raised. From one end of the south to the other, the only man who has sought to agitate this question to further his own political ambitions is Smith. This is a fact. In every state the vote upon the franchise question has always been separate and distinct from any political contest.

And where does this issue find birth in Georgia? Not in the Georgia legislature, for it was twice so overwhelmingly defeated in that body that the supporters of the bill were unable to gather up enough of its remains to give it decent burial. Not in the councils of the democratic party, for its purposes and objects are so alien to democracy that the proposition has never once received even serious consideration in any democratic convention in Georgia.

It sprung full-fledged from the loins of a powerful parent who has dared democracy to its death—Thomas E. Watson.

And now, clad in the armor of democratic disguise, he has sent it out in the democratic camp with Hoke Smith as its god-father, to avenge the memory of two decades of defeat, and accomplish the work of a destruction that Mr. Watson complains was too great a task for himself, as bold a fighter as he was.

I call to your attention the history of this effort at disfranchisement which has twice been beaten down by the forces of democracy in Georgia.

Watson's Plan in His Own Words.

The speech of Thomas E. Watson, delivered in Atlanta no longer ago than September 1, 1904, in which he used the following words (I quote him literally):

"Why do democrats in Georgia refuse to disfranchise the blacks? Why do they kill election laws that would insure the political obliteration of the blacks? ORGANIZED DEMOCRACY IN GEORGIA CANNOT BE MAINTAINED BY THE WHITES' VOTE. Therefore the cry that we are in danger from the 'nigger' is the most hypocritical that unscrupulous leadership could invent. * * * The democratic leaders who talk this stuff, and the editors who write it, laugh and wink at one another as they pass—they know what a humbug it all is."

That's Tom Watson's evidence in his very words, as they fell frankly from his own lips. "Organized democracy in Georgia cannot be maintained by the white vote."

And how did my adversary meet the charge? I quote his own words as uttered in his speech at Warrenton, as published in The Atlanta Journal on August 16, 1905, five months ago. "It is the part of folly," said Mr. Smith, "to believe that we can permanently rely upon our white primary. Division of the white vote is sure to come." Oh, how promptly, my fellow democrats, how promptly on the heels of Watson's indictment of democracy followed this sanction, this positive prophecy of "a second Daniel come to judgment!"

If the wish had been father to the thought it could not have been uttered more spontaneously or with greater unction!

Whoever witnessed the spectacle of a loyal leader of a great army on the eve of battle dispiriting his troops with the public prophecy that before the war was over the ranks of these very troops would be decimated by dissension and desertion? Out of the very nature of things we expect such sentiments from Tom Watson, but when the taunt is taken up by one who asks that the party honor be confided to his care, I warn you to look well to the motive that cements this unholy alliance!

Watson says the democrats need the negro to keep the populists from controlling Georgia, and says that with the white vote alone democracy is dead. Hoke says that the division of the white vote is so close that the vote of the negro is the balance of power that will sway the state. And how does he propose to relieve the state from the impending danger of negro domination? By striking down the white democratic primary and putting in its place a system which by his own admission would pack the ballot boxes of Georgia with ninety-three thousand legally unqualified educated negro votes, every one of which would kill and nullify the ballot of some white democratic voter, who under the present system vies with white democrats alone in the selection of the officers who administer the affairs of state.

Will Not Disfranchise Negro.

What is this socalled negro disfranchisement bill so violently opposed by Mr. Smith as a democrat and so ardently embraced by him as Watson's candidate? Have you read the bill? I have it here, and I tell you that nowhere in all its weary length, not once in all its numerous provisions, is even the word negro mentioned! Concede the honesty of the bill and its supporters, and admit that the measure means all that it says, what does it propose to do? To take away the negro ballot? God bless you, no! Unless the bill is a shameless subterfuge, the mongrel offspring of claptrap and hypocrisy, its purpose is patent on its face. If enacted into law and honestly administered it would, without the grandfather clause, disfranchise every unfortunate white man in Georgia, whose opportunities or necessities had prevented him from obtaining an average education. It would say to the old confederate soldier who, as a boy, handled the knapsack and the bayonet instead of the dinner pail and the blue back spelling book "You were good enough for us to send to the front to defend with your blood the sacred principles for which we fought; now you've got to pay your taxes and you've got to obey the law or go to jail, but you've got no more voice in the assessment of those taxes or in the making of those laws than the barking dog that wakes the stillness of the night!"

"Oh," say the disfranchisers, "but we are going to have a 'grandfather clause' and let everybody vote whose grandfather could vote." What are they going to say when the supreme court throws out that "grandfather clause," as it is sure to do! Everybody knows it is a legislative fraud on the face of it, and even North Carolina prepared in advance for its overthrow by making it inoperative after 1908—two years from now. And Mississippi and South Carolina wouldn't have it at all, but took the educational plan, and now comes Senator Money, of Mississippi, and ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who frankly confess that the Georgia plan, as it stands today, is best.

What else do the advocates of the measure propose to do? They propose to put into the ballot box of Georgia, on perfect equality with the vote of every white man in this state, ninety-three thousand negro ballots, that under the present primary system cannot get into smelling distance of the white man's ballot, and these ballots cannot be kept out, even by the "grandfather" fraud.

Will Disfranchise White Men.

They propose, therefore, not only to punish the poor illiterate white man for his poverty by taking away his right to vote, but they actually offer the forfeited ballot as a prize to every negro in Georgia, who will get out of the cotton patch and into the negro college.

Mark you, my friends, under this proposition every educated negro man in Georgia, and nearly one hundred thousand of them are now fitting themselves for the privilege, will have the right to vote.

Make the ballot the prize of education and every negro child in Georgia will trot right straight from the cabin to the college. Every cotton boll in Georgia could rot in the stalk before they would pick it, and every blade of corn in Georgia would smother in the grass before they would lay down the grammar and the Greek and pick up the shovel and the hoe!

You have heard the old saying that "whenever the nigger learns his haec, hoc, he right away forgets all about gee-whoa-buck!"

Already from the very agitation of this question our farmers are suffering from scarcity of labor, and the governor of North Carolina, who is quoted as so earnestly advocating disfranchisement in Georgia, is calling for Chinese labor to till the fields of that state.

Already every hill around Atlanta is crowned with vast negro colleges, whose combined endowment from northern philanthropy far exceeds the total endowment of every white college in Georgia, and which turn out every year more graduates than all the white colleges of Georgia combined.

Already throughout the entire state countless thousands of negro children are getting bow-legged with the burden of carrying their books to school. Already thousands of negro women content themselves with pot liquor and wallow in wretched squalor in order that their children may be qualified to kill the white man's ballot when the day prophesied by Tom Watson and Hoke Smith shall arrive—when "organized democracy in Georgia can no longer be maintained by the white vote."

No, gentlemen, I am with Toombs and Jenkins on the question, and I am where Hoke Smith stood before he was a candidate and traded his conviction on it! I am opposed to the agitation of the question here in Georgia, where peace prevails, where the people are content, and where white supremacy and democratic rule are no longer theories, but assured conditions.

The man who for selfish motives of political interest has started this unholy crusade will sooner or later open his eyes to the wrong he has imposed upon the people of Georgia.

Every Side of Every Question.

Hoke Smith was right once on this question, as, indeed, to do him full justice, he has once been right on every issue of today, for he has been at one time or another on both sides of every plank in his present professed platform. He was right when he said the measure was unwise. He was right when he said it was unnecessary. He was right when he said it was unjust. It IS unjust, and yet he is now willing to incite the perpetration of this INJUSTICE to help himself secure office. How can the governed people trust him for justice to themselves when "self so strong the wavering balance shakes," that what was ONCE INJUSTICE now justice makes!

I am opposed to the measure because it is unjust. That's principle! I am opposed to it because it will in the end cut down our representation in congress. That's interest! I am opposed to it because it bears on its face the unmistakable evidence of an infamous deal with the bitter foes of democracy. That's treachery!

They tell us that North Carolina has accepted it. North Carolina is the home of my paternal ancestors, and I love the old state and all of her traditions. But Carolina's conditions were not those, thank God, we have here in Georgia. North Carolina was torn asunder by internal dissensions. Democracy was debased and degraded and democratic voters were driven from the temples their fathers had founded.

But, mind you, this democratic defeat came from the combined assaults of the fusionists, an organized aggregation of republicans, independents and others, who hatched the plot to destroy democratic rule in Carolina, just as they are plotting today to do in Georgia. Carolina became the victim of every phase of experimental politics. She was ruled by a republican governor, represented in the United States senate by a populist and a republican, ridden by a fusion force of officeholders, including senators and judges, negro notaries and negro sheriffs and negro representatives in the house of the national congress.

My friends, be not deceived; old Georgia is all right! She stood the shock of revolution; she withstood the scourage of civil war; she survived the scorching breath of reconstruction; she has lived down droughts and floods and yellow fever, and don't you be afraid—she'll still defy the demagogues!

Negro Now Disfranchised.

The negro vote in Georgia is already disfranchised by the only legal system that can be enforced, and without robbing a single white democrat of the right of suffrage. With all the "franchisers" talk of the negro peril in the state, Georgia has been rolling up every year democratic majorities ranging from fifty to seventy thousand, and that's why Watson wants to "change the system." That's the milk in the cocoanut of this disfranchisement agitation! Stand by the primary, fellow democrats! It's the bridge which has carried us across a yawning chasm from untold dangers into safety. Don't spurn the bridge that has so often carried you across.

This is a white man's country, and it must be governed by white men!

I have never thought, and I shall never believe, that God's law of nature can be reversed, that matter can prevail over mind, or that an inferior race, regardless of their number, can be permitted to dominate their superior race.

If the dark day should ever come in Georgia when the black man, blind to his own best interest, should seek to wrest from the control of Georgia from the hands of the Anglo-Saxon, I'd rather stand at the polls as the makers of our present state constitution did in reconstruction days, and man to man protect my own people with my life, if necessary, than dodge behind the cowardly expedient of a statute of subterfuge, hatched in hyprocrisy and enforced by fraud!

The clothing of the negro with the right of suffrage was a crime against the people of the south, but it is an act of the federal constitution, and no statute passed by Georgia can repeal that act, without disfranchising white men. LET US REPEAL THE OBNOXIOUS AMENDMENTS IF WE CAN, BUT LET US DO IT LEGALLY!

The Democratic Primary.

But democrats have a right to get together and hold a family council and adopt resolutions and nominate candidates, and the democratic party has the right to say nobody but white men and nobody but democrats shall vote in the deliberations of that caucus. And that's what democracy has always done, and that's what we call a primary.

Just here let me say a word as to the kind of a primary I favor.

I AM IN FAVOR OF A WHITE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY IN WHICH EVERY WHITE MAN IN GEORGIA OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE, IF HE APPROACHES THE BALLOT BOX AS A LOYAL DEMOCRAT, WHATEVER MAY HAVE BEEN HIS PAST AFFILIATIONS. That is the only kind of a primary we have ever had in Georgia, and far be it from me to advocate any innovation now when, despairing at the effort to batter down our well fortified gates, tested by time and strengthened by experience, the leader in all these futile assaults comes to us with the statement that what we need is another kind of gate! Mr. Smith may take his advice, but I won't! And if we do, it will be another case of the june bug jumping down the frog's mouth to see what it looked like when he got inside. It will be goodnight, Mr. June Bug!

No man has ever heard me utter one word of abuse against those misguided democrats, who, chafing under the chain of abhorrent domination, went out of the democratic party on the money question, or on any other issue of principle. Here sits the man whose shoulders bear much of the responsibility for the conditions that disgusted those discerning men and divorced them from their party. I was with most of them then, and the difference between them and me was that I remained true to the party and they conscientiously went out. But most of them are back today, and are as good democrats as any of us.

And no man has been quicker than I to hold out the helping hand of brotherhood to every one of those wandering sons of democracy when they turned their faces back to the fold of their fathers. All I ask, and all democracy should ask, as the countersign to its councils, is common party loyalty and sincerity of conviction. There should be no welcome for the traitor who sneaks back with a smile on his face and a stiletto up his sleeve. There should be no seat for the spy who comes with censure on his lips and treason in his heart, waiting for opportunity to scuttle the ship.

If Tom Watson is right, such a course would mean death to the democratic party in Georgia, for Tom said in his Atlanta speech that the white populists outnumber the white democrats in Georgia. No wonder Tom wants to change the system!

In such a primary the measure of political punishment would be the degree of democratic activity manifested. One after another you, and you, and I, and the thousands of the Old Guard who have in every campaign bared our breasts to their darts of steel, ready to receive their poisoned arrows in our bosoms—we who for the salvation of our state and the peace of her people put on our armor and went out into the field of battle, that our party might not die—we whose loyalty was never doubted and whose faith has never faltered—we must pass in review before this modern Sanhedrin to be disciplined for daring to do our duty as democrats!

That, fellow democrats, is the inspiration and the purpose of this white-non-democratic primary of which you have heard so much of late.

As to the declared enemies to the democratic party, who will not enter the white democratic primary, let them go to the polls on the general election day and vote their convictions, as they have a right to do, as honest men who are not ashamed of the principles they profess. But they've got no more right to a place in a democratic primary than a wolf's got to wear lamb's wool.

The Railroad Question.

I pass to another feature of the campaign—the railroad question. I say "feature," rather than "issue," of the campaign, because in all that stands for the protection of the best interests of the state against oppression or extortion in any form, I permit no man to take more advanced position than I do. There is no issue between me and any man in Georgia who holds that in dealing with the railroad question the state shall proceed on the principle that every individual patron has the same basic right to protection against extortion on he part of the corporation, as the corporation has to claim for protection against extortion from the state. It is the duty of the state to do justice by the railroads and to demand that the railrads do justice by the people—no more nor less!

Long ago Georgia set the pace for the union in the creation of its railroad commission with its full and final power of rate regulation. That was in the days of my boyhood, but it is a matter of

Continued on Next Page.

HOKE ONCE CHEEK-BY-JOWL WITH MORGAN AND PATRON OF FAMILY OF NEGRO BISHOP

Continued from Previous Pages.

record that the fight for that legislation was led through The Constitution by my father, now dead, and God never took to His bosom a better man.

"Oh, but we want a man like LaFollette, of Wisconsin," say the calamity howlers.

You do, do you? Well, you'll never get him in Hoke Smith."

Show me an instance where LaFollette, of Wisconsin, or Folk, of Missouri, ever blew first hot and then cold, on the question of corporation encroachment, and I'll show you where the records have been falsified.

Show me, if you can, where either of them have ever been engaged as attorneys to annul the principle of competition.

Show me, if you can, where either of them ever exacted a fee, paid in advance, before responding to a call of their people to act as their attorney in litigation affecting the public welfare.

Am I vague in my reference? Lest I not be understood, let me add that when Atlanta recently instituted a legal contest for freight rate readjustment, it was found necessary to raise a fund with which to engage the services of the several lawyers employed. The paper with which I am connected was one of the first on that guarantee fund and it was my money that went to pay Mr. Hoke Smith, cash in advance, for his patriotic effort in behalf of the "dear people" whose interests he did not serve without a consideration. What he did was done as my paid attorney, and the thanks I got was that the next I heard of him was telling the "dear people" that he was "the whole cheese" and that I would not do as a candidate for governor on account of my "environment!"

But let us go back to LaFollette and Folk and then take up later this "environment" question.

Who ever heard of Smith tendering his services to LaFollette and Folk when they needed help? Not a human being! and yet here were two great campaigns in which the whole country was interested. Where two Davids were battling against Goliahs of corruption and extortion.

Folk and LaFollette.

Whose was the voice from Georgia which was raised in their defense? I let them answer in their own words.

Governor LaFollette writes:

Executive Chamber, Madison, Wis., April 17, 1905.—Dear Mr. Howell: The editorials in The Constitution last fall with reference to the Wisconsin situation were most effective and very useful to us here. Our leading paper —The Milwaukee Free Press— made excellent use of a number of them and they assisted us materially. The friends of good government in Wisconsin feel well acquainted with the editor of The Constitution, and your candidacy for the governorship of Georgia will be watched with great interest by them. The problems you are dealing with in your state are the same problems we have in Wisconsin, which makes it doubly interesting to us.

That you may succeed is my earnest desire, and I have faith to believe you will, for Georgia, in the opinion of northerners, is one of the leading and most enterprising states in the south and we expect her to point the way for others in that section.

With best wishes, I am ever yours,
(Signed),
ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE.

And Governor Folk writes:

Jefferson City, Mo., March 23, 1905.—Hon. Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga.—My Dear Mr. Howell: I am much interested in your success in the race you are now making for the governorship of Georgia. As I told you when I saw you, The Constitution was a great help to me in my fight, not only because of its circulation in the southern portion of the state, but by reason of its standing all over the state and the fact that what you said was copied in nearly every friendly paper here. I appreciate the help you gave me when I needed it most.

I hope you will let me hear from you from time to time. With kind regards, I am yours sincerely,
(Signed) JOSEPH W. FOLK.

And let me add just here that LaFollette openly takes the position that in dealing with the railroad question in his state all he asks for Wisconsin is the Georgia system of absolute regulation.

And LaFollette will get what he wants, too, and without tearing up the rails or stopping through trains or adopting the novel scheme of confiscation, proposed here in Georgia by Mr. Smith. LaFollette will not drive, nor has he ever sought to drive foreign corporations out of Wisconsin. On the other hand, he has welcomed every form of foreign investment into that great state, always laying down the broad proposition that so long as it was there it had to deal fairly with the people.

Would Confiscate Property.

What does Mr. Smith propose to do with all the foreign capital invested in Georgia railroads? Drive it out! Listen to him deny this at the first opportunity, now that he has been made an object of ridicule by the press of the whole country for his attitude in the matter of foreign investment in Georgia. Let him speak for himself, and I quote again from that famous address at Warrenton, thus reported in the columns of Mr. Smith's Atlanta newspaper of August 16:

I have insisted that the state should not permit a foreign corporation to perform service for the citizens of the state which involves a public duty. * * * An act providing for the domestication of foreign railroad corporations would amount to nothing. * * * Any state, however, can forbid a foreign corporation from operating railroads in the state.

In his opening address, which he has spread broadcast in pamphlet form to the voters of the stae, he said:

If we forbid the operation of railroads in Georgia by foreign corporations, or non-resident citizens, those foreign corporations which own the railroads WILL BE FORCED TO EITHER SELL THEM OR LEASE THEM TO corporations organized in Georgia, and this course will effectually bring all the railroads in the state into the hands of domestic corporations.

If that does not mean confiscation, what does it mean?

"Domestication," answered his inspired organs when they were brought face to face with the horrifying import of the utterance. Alas, they had not read the address, for he specifically declared that an act forcing charter domestication would be inoperative and ineffectual.

There you have it in plain black and white! He does not favor domestication, but he would force to the block every dollar of outside capital invested in Georgia railroads. Poor Bleeding Kansas in her palmiest days of political lunacy never conceived such a scheme as that. Do you wonder, fellow citizens—do you wonder—that in view of this utterance the press of the United States is asking "What is the matter with Georgia?"

Georgia's Railroad Policy—Howell's Record.

What has Georgia done in the matter of railroad taxation and control?

In 1889, after having been lost in the previous general assembly, the Glenn bill was enacted, giving the counties of the state the right to tax all railroad property in the respective counties. A similar bill for the cities and towns was passed the following year. Both had my earnest support on the floor as a member. Up to that time neither the counties nor the municipalities had the right to tax railroad property, all tax claims being satisfied under the general state tax on such property. Since that time the counties and cities of the state, regardless of the taxes paid direct to the state, have received from this source alone the stupendous aggregate of about ten million dollars.

Three years ago the general assembly passed what is known as the franchise tax bill—a measure giving the state the right to tax special charter privileges enjoyed by the railroads. When the bill came to the senate late in the session, naturally, with a measure of such importance, and involving so great a tax, there was much division over it. Some senators wanted one kind of a bill, some another, and still others thought the time not ripe for such an advanced step—a step far in advance of that taken by other southern and many northern states. As president of the senate I saw the division meant danger to the bill, and when the measure was up for final action, in order to harmonize the contending elements among the senators, I suggested that a special committee be appointed to take up the whole matter with the comptroller general for information concerning disputed points. The suggestion was adopted. I appointed the committee, the comptroller was sent for, the bill was perfected, the committee reported, I left the chair to defend the report on the floor of the senate, and the bill passed. And for a corroboration of every detail of this statement I refer you to William A. Wright, than whom Georgia, or any other state, never had a more worthy public official, and who said in the public prints at the time that but for my efforts the bill would in all probability have been defeated.

Is there a man here who doubts that if I had wanted to I could have smothered this bill by the appointment of this special committee, or that by encouraging the opposition to it, I could have defeated it on the floor?

Ah, but Mr. Smith couldn't stand Mr. Howell's "environment!"

Pardon these personal references to my own record, but they are made necessary by the nature of the attacks to which I have been subjected.

During the deliberations of the same senate another railroad bill was under consideration, affecting especially the lumber shippers of the timber belt. It was a senate bill, and it simply required railroads hauling lumber to equip their cars with standards, etc., ready to receive the lumber, without cost to the shipper—a measure seemingly so just and reasonable that I left the president's chair and advocated it on the floor of the senate. It passed the senate, but could not be reached in the house. I could not see then, and I can not see now, why lumber shippers should be made to pay for their car equipment any more than any other shippers, and I am confident the measure will soon be enacted into law, as it ought to be.

Favors President's Policy.

No one joins more heartily than I do in the verdict of public approval of the president's recommendation to the end that the federal interstate commission be given full rate-regulating power. For ten years I have earnestly advocated such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commission.

Now, Georgia's example glows again! The president is asking for the whole country in the matter of federal control of rates between the states, just what Georgia has done in the control of its domestic rate.

And yet, Shameless State, you stand as the dunce of the school of the union—too weak for even your own sons to do you reverence; so backward that your sister states laugh at you in mockery, so corrupt as to be an object of national pity—with your legislatures polluted, and your judiciary and other officials administrative harlots—your public treasure looted that the vampires that swarm your capitol and infest your courts may make a Roman holiday!

Oh, for the brush of a master that I might paint the infamy of these attacks of Georgia sons upon their mother, and the tongue of a Pericles that I might lash back to their lairs the office-hungry wolves who would thus defile their state, denounce its officials, high and low, and seek to fatten upon the wreck of its good name!

Fails To Specify Charges.

Did it ever occur to you, fellow citizens, that in all these charges against the good name of your state not one single instance of state, departmental, or institutional corruption, has been cited—not one specific charge made?

Not a dollar gone wrong—not a cent misappropriated!

Your state treasury in better shape than it ever was!

Your tax rate below the constitutional standard and comparing favorably with that of the best governed states in the union!

Your common school fund nearly $2,000,000 per annum, not counting that derived from special county, district or municipal taxation!

Your public institutions honestly and economically admintered, and yet more liberally supported than those of any state in the south!

Your pensions for confederate veterans and widows $800,000 per annum, with North Carolina's only $275,000!

Commerce and agriculture flourishing as never before—with 12 cents cotton and good wages for everybody!

Your total state bonded indebtedness only $8,000,000 and a railroad belonging to the state paying an annual rental dividend, at the bond interest, on $12,000,000—enabling the state to show a clear credit balance of $4,000,000, with every dollar it owes charged off!

Where is the state, north or south, that can make such a showing? Does it not make you proud of your old Mother as you read the figures, to find that of all the southern states she leads the list in the liberality of her appropriation, for the common good; ranks in the forefront in the smallness of her tax rate, and that she gives to every taxpayer a return for his money not equaled by any other state in the south!

In the light of this wonderful showing of the state's liberality, and of its progress in every department of state administration, and this splendid record of the honor, fidelity and the incorruptibility of its public officials, is there any wonder that Georgia is known—except to my adversary—AS THE EMPIRE STATE Or THE SOUTH, GOD BLESS HER!—North Carolina or any other state to the contrary notwithstanding!

Smith's $50,000 Loan From J. Pierpont Morgan and Fat Fees As Railroad Lawyer Reviewed---Why Did Smith When In Cabinet Exclude White Men to Give Lucrative Positions to Negroes?

As to "Environment."

And now, fellow citizens, since my "environment" has been made an issue in this campaign, as a part of an infamous conspiracy to deceive and hoodwink the people, I will be excused for entering the fertile pastures of somebody else's "environment."

Mark you, I do this only because it has been done to me.

My record and my "environment" are open books, and I haven't a page to conceal from the day I entered man's estate. I am prepared to face any man on that record, to answer any question about which there may be any doubt in the mind of my opponent, and in any exchange that might follow to give and take like a man!

All I ask is the truth!

And as the evidence of my sincerity and my good faith let me say here, now, in this presence, that, God being my judge I would do no living man, whether friend or foe, any intentional injustice. I do not want to be governor by that route!

If, therefore, Mr. Smith, in anything I have to say today concerning your "environment" you feel that I do you an injustice, show me wherein, and if I cannot substantiate by the record—mark the words—the record—then I will be honest enough to admit in this presence that I have wronged you. That's the kind of a candidate I am!

The Deal with Watson.

Now as to your environment!

You stand today for disfranchisement by educational disqualification. Did you no publicly protest against it when the measure was before the house, declaring it to be "unwise, unjust and unnecessary?" Pause for a reply.

You were assured the support of Thomas E. Watson, the most pronounced enemy of the party in the state, if you reversed your position—and you reversed!

Hoke's Railroad Environment.

You charge then my "environment" is such—though never specifying why—that I may be overfriendly to the railroads.

You know, or you ought to know, that never in my life have I accepted one dollar or any kind of fee, directly or indirectly, from any railroad on earth—that I never owned one dollar's worth of any kind in any railroad—that I never borrowed a dollar through, or from, any railroad officer on earth! And yet, speaking of "environment," I defy you to deny that you were employed by the Southern railroad to justify its purchase of the Central through a holding committee, notwithstanding the constitutional mandate against the purchase of one competing line by another.

I defy you to deny that at about this time you obtained through the agency of the president of the Southern railroad, a forty or fifty thousand dollar loan from J. Pierpont Morgan with the stock of your paper as collateral, and at that time you swore the tax value of your paper to be but $20,000, and you put up only the two-thirds or three-fourths part that you then owned as security.

And then I charge that a silence fell, as cold as the dawn of the morning, on the editorial columns of that newspaper as long as that debt was owed!

Tell us, sir, whether or not about that time you did not become an actual stockholder in the Southern railroad in the speculative market—how many shares you bought and at what handsome profit you unloaded!

And then let us have the story of your appearance in the supreme court in the Macon and Northern case to argue that competition wasn't defeated in that purchase; the time when you were afraid to come out in the open and say for whom you appeared, for it was the Southern railway that employed you, and the records of the supreme court show only that you appeared "for party unnamed, but interested in the result." Ye Gods! was ever such an entry made on the record of the supreme court in such a cause?

Tell us the story, Mr. Smith, of how you stood in the presence of the "Greater Georgia Banquet" in Atlanta, and falling at the feet of the president of the Southern railroad, the white winged Gamaliel who had led you to that $50,000 loan from Morgan, of how you thanked him that night in the presence of the multitude "for having done so much to purify the politics of the state."

It was after then that Mr. Smith was engaged as counsel for these same railroad men who were brought before the United States court, at Atlanta, in the Southeastern Tariff Association pooling, or conspiracy cases. It was illegal to pool, but he was there to defend them when they did it.

Didn't he have a good thing of it while it lasted!

Do you blame me for hiring him myself in behalf of the people, in order to divest him of this unholy "environment?"

As to Free Passes.

He says he is opposed to free passes—and so am I. The difference between us is that I am consistent and he is not. Once again let us revert to that Warrenton address, as republished by Mr. Smith's Atlanta organ in its issue of August 16. His staff traveling correspondent and newspaper aide-de-camp, and photograph collector, quotes him as saying that he not only opposes passes to public officials, but—quoting literally—"all parties without just claims to free transportation should be made to pay when they travel on the railroads. No one should travel free as a present from the railroad companies."

If it be untrue that up to the very year of his candidacy his pockets were filled with railroad passes, why does he not come out like a man and say so?

Why does he not deny the charge made in the public prints that when secretary of the interior, when passing upon the titles of the vast tracts of land owned by the great western railroads, he accepted from those very railroads, not only free passes, but PRIVATE CARS? A Chicago newspaper, in its local columns, in noticing his presence in that city, said:

"Secretary of the Interior Smith reached the city yesterday in his private CAR, accompanied by a party of friends."

I do not criticise him for the acceptance of these favors, if he saw fit to put himself under an obligation for which he denounces other men, as being corruptly influenced in doing the same thing, but I do say that if he is misrepresented in these published charges it is time for him to make denial and to make it clear, than in denouncing the use of free passes by others, he has not accepted them for himself!

The Bishop Turner "Environment."

But this is not all of the "environment" business.

He says I am opposed to his and Watson's disfranchisement scheme because "the ring"—whatever that is—has use for the negro vote. Mind you, the negro vote—in a white democratic primary, where no negro can vote, but where every white man who is a democrat can.

What was his "environment" with the negro vote when he had filed with President Cleveland the indorsement of the notorious negro Bishop Henry M. Turner, for appointment to the cabinet?

Mark you, fellow-citizens, I did not start this "environment" business. It's his own initiative. But now that its begun we'll

"Lay on, MacDuff,
And damned be he who first cries, 'Hold, enough!'"

Would you believe it if I told you that among the first appointments he made after he was appointed on the bishop's recommendation was to reinstate David, the son of Bishop Turner, to office?

The Turner Family Tree.

David was a daisy. He had been in the interior department off and on—mostly off—for several years. He was fired with systematic regularity, even by republican administrations, for incompetency. Here is David's official record from the register of the interior department. Listen to it:

"David M. Turner, colored, fifth district Georgia. First appointed as laborer on February 8, 1881. Dismissed October 5, 1886. Reappointed laborer on October 10, 1887. Resigned August 15, 1889. Reinstated January 2, 1890. Dismissed January 10, 1891. Reinstated laborer in pension office January 31, 1891. Dismissed November 30, 1892." And appointed again by Hoke in March, 1893.

Poor David!

Those fateful symbols, "dismissed," "resigned," "reinstated," "reappointed," "dismissed," play leapfrog with sinister significance.

Why dismissed? Why did he resign? Why was he reappointed? Why was he reinstated? Note that he was OUT when the bishop wrote that letter in November, 1892, and IN as soon as Smith got in the March following. And when Hoke left the cabinet he was bounced again!

And then there's John—another son of the bishop. Here's John's record:

"John P. Turner, son of Bishop Turner, appointed from Atlanta as clerk in the department of the interior; salary, $1,000. Promoted by Secretary Smith by assignment as special examiner in the field with payment of all traveling expenses, as well as salary. Duty being to investigate the claims of pension applicants. Still a clerk in pension bureau at $1,000.—From Official Records Interior Department."

To examine white pension applicants! That was John's business, and at $1,000 per year and $3 a day expenses, amounting to $1,000 per year more—$2,000 in all—or the equivalent of 100 bales of cotton at the prices then prevailing. There wasn't one farmer in a hundred in Georgia then raising 100 bales of cotton as his own.

He tells us that it was necessary to adopt the disfranchisement law to keep the negroes out of office in North Carolina, but nobody heard anything about a disfranchisement law for the Turner family in the interior department when he was in charge!

How many white men in Georgia in the dreadful days of the panic of 1893—with cotton at 4 cents per pound and idle workingmen selling their tools for bread—would have grasped the yawning opportunities offered the Turner family?

And David and John—how near it came to being David and Jonathan—were not all. There was Cornelius King, son in law of Bishop Turner—another $1,000 position, with Georgia farmers selling their cotton at 4 cents a pound, in a declining market.

Official List, Some Negro Appointments.

But here are some more of the same kind—all negroes officially appointed by Mr. Smith, and every name taken from the official record of the interior department:

Frank E. Parks, $900; Howard Floyd, $840; Dock J. Pitts, $720; Evans S. Landers, $720; Edward Person, $660; Harrison Hampton, $660; Charles Yarbors, $660; Buck Thomas, $660; John F. Mills, $600; George Clements, $600; Edward H. Hunter, $900; Julius J. Chilcoat, $1,000; William Swartz, $720; Harry E. Arnold, $720; Charles L. Barnes, $720; Asbury Neal, $720; W. E. Hamilton, $720; Bennett Morris, $680; Cephas Triplett, $660; Wesley Hardy, $660; James H. Charlton, $660; Isaiah F. Flamer, $660; Robert L. McKenney, $660; Robert E. Gilchrist, $660; Osborne Stokes, $660; Henry W. White, $660; Augustus Brown, $660; Major Bonnet, $660; William B. McLendon, $660; Abraham Hayson, $660; Thornton Dean, $660; Emanuel M. Madison, $600; Louisa M. Green $600; William Ingram, $600; Lemuel R. Davis, $600; Henry M. Stone, $600; William Fogus, $600; Thomas A. Stewart $600; Charles F. Streets, $600; Frank M. Welch, $480; Jerry B. Christian, $480; Thomas E. Cambric, $480; Charles E. Williams, $480; John H. Beckwith, $480; William H. Nichols, $480; Henrietta Thomas, $480; John Sutton, $480; Lemuel Campbell, $480; Jeremiah M. Hall, $480; Anna F. Benton, $480; Sidney Smith, $400, and others.

"The Gal in the Fountain."

And now comes the story of some more "environment."

"Twinkle, twinkle Piedmont Bar,
How I wonder whose you are."

Instead of answering like a man when Rufe Hutchens asked him at Tallapoosa how he justified a combination of Sunday school superintendency and ownership of a barroom, that it was a business proposition in connection with a well-kept hotel, and stopping at that, he fumbled at the hall for awhile, and then let out the "charity" dodge. "I own it," said he "but I would not touch the dirty money. I give it to charity."

It reminds me of the story of the horse trader who wore a big diamond in his shirt front, and who went with his best girl to a fashionable seaside resort.

His diamond was soon missing and on being asked where it was he replied: "Well, I found that respectable people here did not wear diamonds, so I let Mary have it!"

And now the Piedmont and its bar has been capitalized on a rental basis of $48,000 a year, or four and one-half per cent on a million dollars, and how much of that do you suppose charity gets from his one-third interest?

But I merely mentioned this to illustrate again the "environment" argument—he may apply it as he likes.

If a man could be hung on "environment" here are a half a dozen counts on which any impartial jury in America would convict him without leaving their seats. In every instance it is more than "environment"—it is a plain case of being caught with the goods.

An Appeal for Development.

In conclusion, let me admonish you, fellow citizens that the most profitable work in which any of us may engage is that of building up, rather than tearing down our respective communities, and the state, which stands over all. The best advice I ever got in my life, other than the time when as a child I learned at my mother's knee the fundamentals of Christianity and virtue—whether or not I have always lived up to them—was contained in a letter which Henry Grady wrote me on my 21st birthday, and in which he used this expression:

I don't know that there is any happiness on earth worth having outside of the happiness of knowing that you have done your duty and that you have tried to do good. You try to build up—there are always plenty of others who will do all the tearing down that is necessary. You try to live in the sunshine—men who stay in the shade always get mildewed.

Those golden words have rung in my ears a million times since then, and I have tried to live up to them. I may not at all times have succeeded—few of us do—but there is one thing that I have not done and that is to defame the good name of my state!

As old again now as I was the day that letter was written, my life will ever be as consecrated to the glory of my state as it was in the dreams of my boyhood—when the militant inspiration of the golden-hearted writer of that letter burned itself deep into my soul, as it did into the soul of the public, and fired every impulse of my young manhood with the fervor of eternal devotion to our mother—Georgia. I have trod the golden paths of her hills and her valleys since the days when, as a refugee infant in my mother's arms—not knowing whether my father was living or dead on the battle fields between Chickamauga and Atlanta—I was trudged step by step ahead of Sherman's cohorts on that memorable march to the sea.

Conclusion.

If, blind to the unprecedented blessings of God and the bounteous dispensation of His providence—if, whipped to a fury as the outgrowth of a miserable conspiracy planned and being executed by the marplots who have for all these years gloried in hope of democratic dissolution, if the people, dethroned of reason and conservatism, are to follow the mad teaching of confiscation and damnation, and passion and prejudice must have a victim, then, then indeed, had we best

"Nail to the mast the tattered flag,
Set every threadbare sail!"

and turn the ship over to Mr. Watson and the balance of the party-haters.

I've been here long enough to know how to stand it if the others can! To me

"The mountains would still look on Marathon,
And Marathon still look on the sea."

It would still be the same old Georgia, but, alas! the old party of our fathers would be gone.

Shall we permit it? Never! If the party must die, let it be from its own hands—let the blow be struck from within, rather than that the end should come from those who are openly and avowedly its enemies!

But there will be neither assassination nor suicide—for there—brighter than ever, God has thrown over us the rainbow of Peace and Prosperity! In the radiance of its promise, we see the pledge to the party which has carried the state safely through its darkest days—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The sacred doctrines of democracy are as dear to me as the sacred ties that bind me in bonds of love to the loyal men, who, side by side, have fought her battles as my comrades.

Her promise is planted on the eternal principles of right, equality and justice. The star of her destiny is fixed in the firmament, and, guided by its holy light, let us follow in the footsteps of the faithful with no fear that the wiles of the enemy can mar her fate or the wails of the demagogue dim her destiny!

They Published His Picture.

During the encampment of the Kansas state militia in conjunction with the regulars at Fort Riley, Kans., several years ago a number of photographs were taken to illustrate a magazine story. After the return of the "brave tin soldiers," as the militiaman were styled by their friends, one of them informed his parents that his picture would appear in a forthcoming number of a certain magazine. When the magazine appeared he took one to his incredulous parents and opened it, disclosing a picture of the militia encampment at Fort Riley.

"Where is your picture?" they asked.

"You see that first row of soldiers?"

"Yes."

"And behind them is a row sitting?"

"Yes. Were are you?"

"Back of them all is a row of tents. I'm in one of those tents."

The great short-story writer of Alaskan life is running his first serial in Everybody's.

A great novel: the crude morals of the mines opposed to the devilishness of the law gone wrong. This, with a virile hero and a good deal of a girl, makes the story exciting and of absorbing interest.

Everbody's Magazine 15 cents
$1.50 a year

Special representatives wanted for Everybody's Magazine in towns where there are no dealers.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Childre.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Cas. Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor ther Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays verishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It eves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It egulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and atural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's end.

The Kind You Have Alwas Bought
Bears the Signature o
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 ears.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW ITY.

The Southern Guarante Loan Co.
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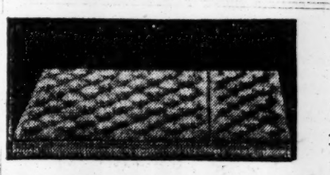

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At the Kindergarten.
(From Puck.)

Teacher—Yes, Bobby, C stands for cat; now what does D stand for?

Bobby—What pa says to the cat.

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How He Knew.
(From Tales from Famille Journal.)

Clerk—Say, boy, that half-dollar is no good. too. I guess I ought to know—I ther made it.
Boy—

SMITH FAILS TO ANSWER CHARGES MADE BY HOWELL BUT REPEATS ATTACK ON DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS

He Also Devoted a Large Portion of Speech To Review of Howell's Record

BUT HE SAID LITTLE ABOUT UGLY CHARGES MADE BY MR. HOWELL

Smith Repeated His Attack on the Democrats Who Have Held Office in Georgia and Said They Were Dominated by the Railroads—Discussed Freight Rates and Urged Tom Watson's "Disfranchisement" Plan.

Columbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special.) Following is the complete text of Hoke Smith's speech in reply to the opening address of Clark Howell in the joint debate here today, as taken by The Constitution's special stenographer:

My Fellow Citizens of Georgia: I am not ashamed to say to my fellow citizens of Georgia. I want to help me make the democratic party in Georgia one so free from the control of the hired agents of corporations that every old-time democrat can come back into the party as of old. In order to do so you have got to free the party from the control of the Hamp McWhorters, Albert Howells and Clark Howells.

The stories that he has told you about an alleged arrangement between Tom Watson and myself is a creation of his fertile brain. I ask, therefore, when you go back to your homes to please tell your friends that I have a message for them. Unfortunately for Clark Howell, I am afraid he has been reading a paper called The Atlanta Constitution. If he has, his familiarity with it is limited. I never had any communication, direct or indirect, with Tom Watson until I made my announcement announced the principles upon which I was to run. The statement of the reason that he could not yield his views is conscientious conviction on the single question, shows that he has forgotten the editorials he has written in his own paper.

In 1890 his paper indorsed the legislation—in 1900 his paper issued the legislation—passed in North Carolina. Let me read you a line from. He stands here and denounces what he call the grandfather clause. He read from his paper in 1902, when Alabama was adopting its constitutional amendment: "The grandfather clause is a device as old as the Roman laws regulating the rights of citizenship." Let me read further to you. In 1900 (Yells for Howell. "That's right howl for him now—I am reading something sound from him.") In 1900 he wrote:

"The great issue before the people of the Old North state is the final establishment of Caucasian supremacy. No matter how great the peace of the present day may be, as long as a dengerous element exists in the electorate, they know not when disaster and confusion may intrude. It is in the interest of self preservation that they must proceed to the adoption of a constitutional amendment. The body politic must be saved from the dangers threatening."

Calls Attention to Record.

My fellow citizens, he has committed himself in the columns of his paper from 1890 to 1904 upon the subject of legislation on the constitutional amendment. I tell you what's teh matter. The corporations which he serves want to keep the negro vote. My fellow citizens, he asks that his record be criticized. I have brought his record here. (Opens valise containing books). There is every volume of the records of the legislature and senate since he has been serving in them. During all that time he never originated or actively supported a measure that was in the interests of the people. Let me tell you the only measure in which he made much of a record at all: In 1889 a bill known as the Olive bill was pending before the legislature. He was chairman of the committee on railroads. That bill provided that railroad companies could not absorb the stock of other companies for the purpose of defeating competition and producing monopoly. He led the fight for the railroads on that question against that bill, and I have the record of his vote. I can cite him the pages if he wants them.

Two years later he was the chairman of the house committee. The Berner bill came before the legislature. Again on the outside his paper was the willing tool of the Richmond and Danville railroad, which wanted to absorb the Central, and he on the floor of the house was their servant there.

What were the consequences? The Richmond and Danville obtained the Central, and wrecked the property, and there are widows and orphans now in Georgia whose fortunes were wrecked by the consequences of his aid and help.

But he claims that he voted for the Glenn bill to tax railroads.

"Never Voted for People."

If you will take his record, you will find he never cast a vote for the people except when he had such a majority we didn't need him. He was not needed when we had only twenty-six votes against us. The bill came back from the senate with the amendment providing that the railroads should not be taxed until they had been in existence for five years. He voted for the amendment. Then the amendment was lost, and he did not vote for the bill. Take the franchise tax. Let's look at his record on that subject. He was president of the senate when the Howard bill passed the house. It was sent to the senate, and he never opened his lips in favor of it.

At the next legislature the bill passed. It went to the senate. He sat still and did not vote for it. An effort was made to fix the time when the vote must take place. The bill was lost by one vote, and he did not vote. Then he went down and moved that it be sent back to the committee. In the committee an effort was made to substitute on amendment which Hon. Murphey Candler says was approved by Judge Hamp WcWhorter. The committee reported it back to the senate. Two votes were had. (You can not protect your candidate by hollering Howell. You've got to heart it; sit and listen.) Before the first vote, the first vote that was had when this bill came back to the senate, a motion to substitute the amendment, the one approved by Hamp McWhorter, was up. By a large majority, the proposed substitute was defeated. He did not vote. Then a motion was made to defer the report of the majority of the committee favorable to the bill. It was defeated by a large majority. He did not vote. After it was apparent that the bill would pass on the last vote, when it had all but two of the votes; he voted for it. When the people needed him, he did not vote. When they did not need him, he tried to take care of his record. He was just as much help to the franchise bill as he was in the election of Senator Gordon. His paper had supported Pat Calhoun, the railroad candidate, against Georgia's great soldier and statesman. On the first ballot he voted against him, but after General Gordon had received votes enough to insure election, he got out on the floor and voted for him—to take care of his record. To see him stand before you and have the impudence to talk about not voting for a measure or supporting it because he did not believe in it tires my patience.

Mr. Howell in the Senate.

I will tell you why he cannot support the disfranchisement bill. The collar of the corporations that he wears would not permit it. He says he cannot change his convictions to get votes. My, my, how ridiculous! The first two years he was in the senate bills were in that body to stop the free pass business. He never voted for one. Bills were before the senate to elect the railroad commissioners by the people. Mr. Howell did not vote. I'll tell you what's the truth about this gentlemen. There is a little story that goes around the capitol about this self-sacrificing devotee of principle. It runs about this way:

Once in the senate Charlie handed up the record of the vote to Clark of 18 to 18. He reached down and said, "Charlie, ain't there some mistake? Can't you get one more on either side?" He said "no, I can't help it, it is 18 to 18." Clark said: "Well, then, boys, we will take a little recess for awhile and see if we can't get together." (Cries of prove it! Prove it.) I'll ask my friends not to let the Howell men consume my time. I don't blame them for not wanting to listen.

The gentleman says that I denounced Tom Watson. That is untrue. He filled his paper with that story until I felt called upon the stump to repudiate it. That's the whole of it.

Why did he fill his paper with it? Why did he allude to Tom Watson as no man ever alluded to him before? He is so conscientious. He wanted Tom's help, but he said I went down to Bainbridge and referred to Tom Watson. That is true, and I am going to tell you what I said. I held up that paper in which he printed my picture by the side of Tom and called us pirates.

I stated to the public that the position that Tom Watson took had taken upon many of the public questions affecting the affairs of our people in Georgia was right, and that we were both opposed to having the affairs of our state administered by hired political agents. Tom had been fighting on the outside, but that now I had taken up the banner of the people, and as he had failed on the outside, I must now fight for them on the inside. When he said I was going to do for the people what he wanted done and had been trying to do on the outside and had failed, I, on the inside, would do and would drive them to the wall. I will tell you what else I said: I held up that picture to the audience. I told them that Clark had not mortified me by publishing that picture, but if he had had Hamp McWhorter on one side and Albert Howell above, and had written underneath "the mercenaries," I would have been mortified. My fellow-citizens, our forefathers gave us a constitution that was intended to insure equal rights to everybody, special privileges to nobody. There has been an insidious effort to take this privilege from us.

And I ask, above all else, if you are going to allow class legislation and special privileges against the masses of the people, whose rights and privileges are threatened by these big corporations and by the hired politicians that rally at their call. Georgia is not free from this curse. That they have furnished money to elect state senators, there is not a man in Georgia who will investigate it that cannot find it out. That they had cringing lobbyists who hang around the capitol when the legislature meets everybody knows.

As to Congratulations.

But Howell may tell you that I congratulated Spencer that his road was not in politics. I find my congratulations were not deserved. It was only a short time after that that the people of Georgia were shocked by an appointment made by the governor. Here is a copy of the paper that shows it. The Southern railroad has selected for its political agent one of the brightest politicians in Georgia and a truthful man. They called him advisory counsel. He did not go into the court house. He was to manipulate politics for Georgia. And he gave out their favors and took what belonged to you in return for the favors he gave to individuals.

There is the letter; I won't stop to read it. It is written by Governor Terrell to Hamp McWhorter, tendering him a place on the supreme court bench of Georgia. When Governor Terrell, the head of the democratic political machine, tendered a place on the supreme court to the head of the hired political agents, the time came when true men inside the democratic party may well have felt called upon to attack what Clark calls "what constitutes the state." You are the state and he and Albert Howell and Hamp McWhorter are not the state. When that letter was written and that appointment was made and the formation of the alliance was apparent it came time for every patriotic citizen to call the people to action. Let me tell you what a patriot he is.

Not a line did he publish in his paper about it. He never published the letter. He never criticised it and he never condemned it. I want to ask him a question. Will you please tell the people in your conclusion what you think about that appointment. What do you think about it? Tell them, please. He spoke here before you for fifty minutes and never referred to the great issue before the people—that is, shall the people of Georgia or shall the hired agents of corporations lined up with a few little two by four politicians like Clark Howell dominates?

Talks of Lobbyists.

A recent investigating committee in Atlanta disclosed the fact that whenever any important measures were up before the legislature the hired agent of corporations called men from all over Georgia to come to Atlanta to help them, not to appear before committees, not to argue honestly the measures of their clients, but to circulate around and whisper in the ears of legislature. He may ask me who has been corrupted? I don't know, but I tell what I do know, these fellows would not be paid the money if they did not get results. We have had a great exposure in New York state lately. Who dreamed that the three great insurance companies in New York state were spending $500,000 in less than four years to put their agents about the legislatures throughout the country to influence legislation. Who suspected that Georgia had in it a man who represented them and that they were paying him $1,500 a year to do so. (Who was it? Albert Howell.)

Now I want to ask the gentleman another question. I denounce as a great civic wrong this system of hiring political agents to hang around legislatures. I denounce as a great civic wrong the employment of Albert Howell, as it took place, and we want to hear from you on that subject.

You know I don't feel like I was running for governor—the people are running and using my name to run with. You can imagine my surprise when I saw my name in the papers after this style. "Hoke Smith ought not to run; it is not his time." Who made it Clark's time? Who had the right to say it was Clark's time? Joe and Albert and Clark and Hamp, the willing servants of the combination between the political scheme and the hired representatives of the corporations. No wonder he didn't want to talk about the railroad question. Why, you have been having a government for the past few years of Joe and Hamp and Clark and Albert, and now they want to violate the same law by continuing the name of Clark and Albert and Hamp and Joe.

Now do you ask me how the people have been injured—how the people of Georgia have been injured by the use of money on the part of corporations in your politics and by the hiring of political agents in Georgia? I will tell you a few measures. They held up your franchise tax for years. They have kept you from electing your railroad commissioners by the people; they have kept you from stopping free passes. They have kept you from enlarging the powers of the railroad commission. And right here let me tell you, I have five instances on record where the proposition was made to enlarge the powers of the railroad commission, and he never voted for it.

Let me tell you furthermore, he didn't fail to vote because he was president of the senate or speaker of the house. He had the right to vote if he wanted to. He exercised that right when he got ready. I will tell you one time. There was a bill before the legislature providing that the school fund should be separated. And that those funds paid by the whites should be used for the education of white children, and those funds paid by the negroes should be used in the education of the negro, and, without any necessity for doing so, he came down from the presiding officer's chair to record his vote against the separation of that fund. In the same legislature he voted against the bill to extend the commonschools of the state to six months, and at the same session voted for a bill to establish the negro state normal school.

Freight Rates.

But, my fellow-citizens, I want to come to another branch of this question. The great injury that they are doing to the people of Georgia, the culminating place where they make the money, is in not giving you a square deal on transportation rates.

Now, my friends, don't you think because the merchants pay the freight rates that you don't finally pay it. If the merchant buys goods in Cincinnati or New York and brings them to Columbus, he must add the freight rate to the original cost of his goods and charge you just that much more for them when you buy them. Don't you think the farmer is not interested in the freight rate on cotton! When you sell your cotton here in Columbus, the man who offers you so much a pound for it looks at what he can get in Liverpool or New York for that cotton, and he deducts the freight by the pound from what he offers you per pound for that cotton. What is Howell's attitude on this subject? In his announcement he declares that the railroad commission was all right, and commended the conduct, and he went further and declared that they had reduced freight rates one million dollars during the past year.

Gentlemen, that is a fiction of little Joe Brown's imagination. There are nine orders the railroad commission has passed since the summer of 1904, and only one is still in force.

Most of the orders consisted in revoking those they had already passed. In all their work they don't reduce freight rates ten thousand a year. It is cheap of him to say that they reduced them one million dollars. There are the orders, Mr. Howell, make good in your statement. (Puts orders on front table.)

We did get a reduction, I will tell you how. I'll tell you how. The Atlanta Freight Bureau made an intense fight on the railroads on account of certain freight rates. We all knew it was not only for Atlanta but it would change the rates in other districts throughout the state. Mr. Howell said he contributed to my fee. That is about as cheap as the ordinary style of my opponent. He was a member of the Atlanta Freight Bureau I did that work for which I could have gotten five thousands from the railroads for the nominal fee of five hundred dollars.

The officers of that bureau named a fee and I declined a fee of twenty-five hundred dollars from three of my clients in connection with it and took five hundred dollars from the organization. Mr. Howell has a tendency to tell you part o fthe truth and not all of it. He ought to have gone further and told you that the freight bureau sent him back his money that he contributed. A large majority of that body begged me to run for governor against Clark Howell because they knew him. Let's take one item to illustrate. The railroads voluntarily charge only 33 cents from Nashville to Savannah. You pay 60 cents a bale more on your cotton than middle Tennessee people pay. Yet Clark says, "Let well enough alone."

If you go to South Carolina you will find that the rate on cotton is fifty cents a bale less to the ports for the same distance than it is from Columbus to the ports, thereby putting a burden of fifty cents a bale on every farmer that sells his cotton in this secion of Georgia, that the farmers of South Carolina don't have to pay. Yet he says, "Let well enough alone."

Port Rates.

Now let me tell you a word or two about the necessity for the port rate fight. There has been an effort by the friends of Mr. Howell to use this issue. The railroad companies fixed a rate from Columbus to New York and from New York to Columbus by which the railroads from Columbus to Savannah get a certain sum. The railroad commission permits the railroads to charge 23 per cent. more on your freight from Savannah to Columbus than they voluntarily charge when they designate the boat line from Savannah to New York.

The Atlanta Freight Bureau demanded that the railroad commission give us the same rate when we select our own vessel that the railroads voluntarily charge when they make you take a vessel of their designation. The reason of that is this: We knew that we could run our own vessel for the shippers on the ocean at very much lower rates than the combination rate was permitting the lines designated by the railroads in Georgia, comeplling you to take. (That ain't getting elected.)

If you will compare the rate to the ports of Virginia for the same distance you will find that the rates in Virginia are 23 per cent less than they are in Georgia.

It has this effect. Though we have got great ports in Georgia, our railroad commission have left the rates so high to the interior points that you cannot use the ocean except where you use lines of steamers designated by the Georgia railroads. When we went before the commission and demanded a reduction of these rates, on what ground did Joe Brown refuse? Not that the reduction was not enough; not that the new rate was not all the railroads would have; not that it was not all that they were giving us; nearly all were in combination with the steamer lines that they designated. His objection was this. He said: "If I bring down the regular rate from Savannah to Columbus and from Columbus to Savannah to the rate voluntarily charged by the railroads when they name the ocean transportation. You can get much cheaper transportation on the ocean with the combined rate east and west to help, very much less than the present rate, and besides, all of the all-rail lines east and west will have to come down." It was then that I declared that if I was governor he could not stay on the commission five minutes. The law allows the governor to suspend a railroad commissioner, and if I was a governor and a commissioner made such a finding as that, it would take me just as long to suspend him as it would to sign my name. Now, let's see what the effect of our being left excluded from our ports has upon the state in freight rate matters.

Georgia Rates.

Georgia is on the very pinacle of high interstate rates. Mr. Howell says our railroad commission has got nothing to do with that. There I take issue with him. There he espouses the cause of the railroads, and I espouse the cause of the people. He is consistent; he has always been on the railroad side in action, but very smooth in talk when he gets before the people. Let me give you the result. Columbus is nearer by water and rail under railroad regulations combination than Nashville is to New York. And Columbus by all rail is as near as Nashville. Yet, owing literally to our ports being cut off from interior points through the high rates levied by your railroad commission, what does Columbus have to do as compared to Nashville?

Figures on Rates.

On first-class goods Columbus pays $42 per car more than Nashville. In second-class goods $45; third class $69; fourth class $78; fifth class 60, and sixth class $39. When you come to all rail, for first class $78 per car; second class $75 more; third class $69; fourth class $102; fifth class $78, and sixth class $54. (That ain't getting elected.) Out of whose pocket does that finally come? (Interruption, "Seventh class"). Out of the great mass of the people, and yet my opponent says let well enough alone. Your commission cannot do anything within itself. This "let well enough alone" means "leave the hired agents of eastern capitalists who control our railroad system in Georgia to manipulate the politics of Georgia and take no burden off the people of Georgia." No wonder he is their natural candidate! Let me call your attention to one more rate, and I will pass from the question of rates. Take your fertilizers: Every material that is used in Columbus to make fertilizers is charged $22 per ton more from Savannah to Columbus than it is from Savannah to Nashville, and our railroad commission permits that rate to exist, and they can absolutely fix the rates from Columbus to Savannah. Why is that so? It is this, that the railroads haul the material all the way to Nashville, and that is for the privilege of having it manufactured there and shipping it all the way back again.

Who pays it? The farmer who buys the fertilizer. I have in my hand a table of sheets in which I have worked out every one of these sets of figures which I have given you. I hand them to Mr. Howell. Let us hear from you on the subject.

Do you know anythin gabout it? You have written a good deal about them, and you are a candidate for governor. The people want somebody that will do something for them. But the voters of this great state won't carry you through in the front of opposition. They want to hear what you think about this. You have told them the railroad commission reduced the rates a million dollars last year. I deny it, and give you the sheets and tell you to prove it. Take the sheets and show them.

I have another matter I want to call your attention to. Within the last few days he has come, editorially, as he is always already to do, to the support of the railroads. He declared in his paper within the past thirty days that the sworn statement of the Central railroad showed that it is capitalized today at less per mile than it was before the civil war. I deny it, Mr. Howell. If you can produce such a sworn statement somebody ought to be in the penitentiary. You are not going to be allowed to fool the people of Georgia. You may never be but once upon the stump, but I put it to you this time. You have brought me here, sir, under unfair circumstances, declining to give me another meeting. Now answer. Now, sir, I challenge you in the face of this audience to meet me again tomorrow. I invite you to come to Milledgeville on Friday and give me a chance once to have the last speech with you. If you are a brave man you will come. Tel lthis audience whether you are coming. Let them know whether you are afraid of it, and look me in the face tomorrow and let me answer what you say in conclusion.

As to the Central.

Now I want to give you the facts about the Central railroad. That railroad was never capitalized at over $9,000 before the war. It is capitalized now at $29,000, as admitted by a sworn statement in an answer filed within the past thirty days before the railroad commission. That same answer was on file when you wrote this editorial and used the sworn statement that the road was capitalized at $9,000 per mile before the war. It furthermore showed that the road capitalized at $22,000 per mile in -876, and in 1877, upon the floor of the convention, General Toombs challenged General Lawton to show that the capitalization was not then one-half water.

I desire, though, in justice to the railroads—I only want a square deal for the people—to say that the supreme court of the Uniter States has held that the railroads have not the right to issue watered stock and watered bonds, and then charge you rates high enough to make you pay dividends on them, and you are paying today $4,000,000 yearly of interest and dividends on watered stock and watered bonds to the five great railroad corporations that handle the principal part of the business of your state.

Where have you ever heard anything from him on that? Let's see what he will say in conclusion. How do you stand? Why, my fellow-citizens of Georgia, when George Washington called the people of this union to war, when Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence there were tories in the states who yelled, "Let well enough alone."

Now, my fellow-citizens, I want to say just a few words about some false charges he has published against me, as he has not had the manhood to discuss them in his opening speech to my face. He may do it in his conclusion when my lips are closed. If so, sir, if you bring a charge against me in conclusion that you have not brought in opening, to which I have had an opportunity to reply, what will everybody think of you if you don't come to Griffin tomorrow?

The moment my name was suggested for governor, through his agent, a villainous article was sent to The Augusta Chronicle, assailing the Hon. Pope Brown and myself. He printed in his paper that if I dared to run he was going to expose me. You have met me face to face today and where is your exposure? What has he done? I understand perfectly he is going to put it in his conclusion. In the letter arranging for the debate he demanded that he have an opportunity to criticise my record in his conclusion. We pointed out the unfairness of it. We showed him it would give him the means of doing so without giving me an opportunity to answer. We told him we were willing if he would come to Griffin tomorrow. He would not agree to come to Griffin.

I shall state a few words about the exposures he has made. He has slandered me. He has slandered my professional, my political and my personal character in the columns of his paper. Two days after my Madison speech he made a charge utterly devoid of truth in everything that it contained that reflected upon me.

"I Did Take Three Fees."

What says it? He charged me—I hope you will let me finish—with taking three fees and the inference of his charge was that there was something disgraceful about it. I did take three fees and I could have taken thirty from them if it had been a question of money. In trying over one hundred cases of citizens against corporations in the past ten years, I took three fees from corporations where I thought their cases were just.

What was it?

First, I agreed to represent the Southern in sustaining the proposition that it had the legal right to control the Georgia Midland and the Georgia Southern and Florida. The supreme court of Georgia held that I was right about it. In my speech before the supreme court I told that court that if the Southern undertook to handle the Central it would be illegal and should be stopped. The law is this: A railroad company can buy extensions and branche lines, but two competing systems cannot consolidate. That is the constitution of Georgia; that is the function of our courts that was the position I maintained when I supported the Olive bill.

Second, they wanted to know if I would take a retainer in case they sought to hold the Central as their property. I refused. Then they brought my attention to contracts claiming they had no interest at all in the Central. And here is the copy of the answer sworn to by Sam Spencer, in which he swore that the Southern had no interest by contract interest or otherwise in Central railroad stock. When Spencer swore he had no interest I consented to appear. And yet here is an editorial thirty days ago charging that I agreed to sustain the proposition that they could hold it through a "holding committee." I dare you to sustain that statement. There is the answer of Sam Spencer. There is what he signed. There is what I did. I didn't do what you said I did. But was there anything wrong about it? Did Sam Spencer swear a lie? Is that your position? If he swore the truth, my employment was proper and the appearance was right. If he swore falsely and I knew it my appearance was wrong. You have got to start your attack by impeaching Sam Spencer's testimony. You won't do that.

Mr. Comer was president, Captain E. P. Howell was a director and Albert Howell's name also is attached to this answer. If he criticises me for accepting as true what Sam Spencer said and appearing not in conflict with my past views but in support of them, refusing the right of the Southern to hold the Central, where does he leave Mr. Comer, Captain E. P. Howell and Mr. Albert Howell? I have no criticism upon them. My criticism is against the charges brought against me.

"I Borrowed Forty Thousand."

He has published all sorts of falsehoods about the loan I made. Yes, I borrowed $40,000. I put up collateral for it. You know what is the matter with it. He don't understand why I paid it back. Do you believe, gentlemen, that I would sell my convictions to save $1,800 interest? Nobody knows more truly than he does that I would not do it. He said that The Journal changed its course. That was false. He first said I borrowed the money as I left Washington—broke. I was about broke when I left Washington; I had an office which I could have left with a million dollars and nobody would have known it. Yet he said coming away like that that I would sell my convictions for $1,800. Gentlemen, that is a feeble slander. His statement that The Journal changed its views is absolutely uftrue. I defy him to find an editorial criticism of the Southern road prior to the time I was employed as attorney and I can point him to twenty criticising them after I was employed and after I made the loan before I sold the paper.

What else did he do?

He has slanderously published lists of alleged appointments made by me in Washington. He has slanderously published statements about Bishop Turner's support of me. I never appointed a negro to a clerical place. There is the blue book of the interior department. Charges, sir, are cheap made behind a man's back, or when his voice is silent. I say that any statement he makes that I appointed a negro to a clerical position is not true. He published them over and over again in his paper, and when corrected he published them over again.

But he said that I sought Bishop Turner's support and became greatly indebted to him. Absolutely he intimated that I got my appointment through Bishop Turner. When Bishop Turner published a letter, in which he said General Gordon asked him to write a letter to Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Howell mentioned that he wrote the letter and never mentioned that General Gordon asked him to do it. Not only this, but a supporter of his in Milledgeville wrote Mr. Cleveland about it. But I am told by a gentleman that Mr. Cleveland said I don't know anything about Bishop Turner writing a letter, but I know that L. Q. C. Lamar and John B. Gordon were enthusiastic supporters of Hoke Smith. That letter he never published.

"Letter to Major McGregor."

I ask him if he didn't write to Major McGregor of Warren county and tell him he was in favor of letting all white people vote at this coming election. And I ask him if he won't read a letter that he wrote to Major McGregor. I'll ask him furthermore if he didn't seek an interview with Tom Watson with the view of securing his support, and if he didn't try every way he could to get it. No man in Georgia has ever begged for the populists' support like my opponent. But not having been able to get it, he has at once become fired in his criticism of them and in his criticism of Tom Watson.

But he says I am going to injure the democratic party. I want to tell him that in the last fight for white supremacy in Fulton county I was chairman of the democratic executive committee. I had the ordinary's office full of guns and 200 deputy marshals on the outside with pistols. (Interruption. "Who did you vote for in 1896?") "Bryan! I never failed to vote for a democratic nominee in my life." I mean to say that we had to devise a piece of cunning to drive those deputy marshals away and to save Fulton county from the negro. I mean to say that every man who fought in those days knows how desperate the

Contiued on Page Six.

Men's Jaeger Underwear

Dr. Jaeg's wool underwear possesses above all textile fabrics—

1. A peculiar power of absorption and transmission.
2. The properties of a non-conductor of heat—so essential to the preservation of an equable temperature of the body.
3. The property of promoting the elimination from the tissues of all excess of fat and water, thus making the flesh firm and hardening and toughening the muscles.

It is beyond a doubt the underwear best suited to men having a tendency to rheumatism, neuralgia or gout. And the most sensitive skin is alleviated after wearing it.

Besides the Jaeger underwear, we sell the Jaeger bands, night shirts, knee warmers, half hose and sweaters.

Other Kinds of Underwear

No man's underwear preference nor pocket book is dictated to at Muse's. From the balbriggan at 50c, $1.00 and $1.50, up to pure all-silk at $7.50 the garment, the stock here is a thorough record of cotton, mercerized weaves, wool, silk and wool and all-silk woven underwear for men.

All garments in several different weights.

MUSE'S

3-5-7 Whitehall

Nervous Disorders

include all affections of the brain, spinal cord and nerves; they embrace head troubles, such as Dizziness, Dullnes, Headache, Fits, Blues, Melancholy and Insanity.

Also Backache, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, and all disorders arising from a weakness of the nerves of any organ or part, as Weak Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder, etc.

The nerves furnish energy that keeps in motion every organ of the body.

If you have any of these ailments, your nerves are affected, and you need

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

because it reconstructs worn-out nerve tissue, is a refreshing, revitalizing, tonic food-medicine, prepared especially to rebuild the worn-out nerves.

"My son, when 17 years old, had epilepsy, could not attend school. Following the failure of physicians to cure him, we gave Miles' Nervine, and Nerve and Liver Pills. In ten months he regained perfect health."—J. S. WILSON, Dep. Co. Clerk, Dallas Co., Mo.

The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will refund your money.

OLD SORES SAP THE VITALITY AND UNDERMINE THE HEALTH

Old Sores that refuse to heal are a constant menace to health. They sap the vitality and undermine the constitution by draining the system of its very life fluids, and those afflicted with one of these ulcers grow despondent and almost desperate as one treatment after another fails. They patiently apply salves, washes, plasters, etc., but in spite of all these the sore refuses to heal and eats deeper into the surrounding flesh, destroying the tissues and growing to be a festering, inflamed and angry mass. The source of the trouble is in the blood. This vital fluid is filled with impurities and poisons which are constantly being discharged into the sore or ulcer, making it impossible for the place to heal. It will not do to depend on external applications for a cure, because they do not reach the real cause, and valuable time is lost experimenting with such treatment; the most they can do is keep the ulcer clean. Any sore that will not heal is dangerous, for the reason that it may have the deadly germs of Cancer behind it. A cure can be brought about only through a remedy that can change the quality of the blood, and this is what S. S. S. does. It goes to the very bottom of the trouble, drives out the poisons and germs with which it is filled, and purifies and builds up the entire circulation. By the use of S. S. S. the sore is supplied with new, rich blood which corrects the trouble, soon stops the discharge, and allows the place to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. also reinvigorates the entire system, and where the constitution has been depleted or broken down it quickly builds it up and restores perfect health. Write for our special book on sores and ulcers, and any medical advice you are in need of; no charge for either.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SMITH DODGED HOWELL'S CHARGES AND RESORTED TO CRY OF RING RULE

CANAL SALARIES TOPIC IN SENATE

Upper House Shied from the Moroccan Question.

Though There Were Two Opportunities To Resume Discussion in Which Bacon Called Spooner Down Tuesday, Neither Was Taken Up.

Washington, January 10.—The senate made it plain today that it had had yesterday all that it wanted to hear for the present on the Moroccan question. There were two opportunities to resume consideration of the subject, but both were avoided and apparently with the assent of all the members.

Having had its day in court, the resolution dealing with the subject was placed on the calendar, and when it was reached in regular order, no one manifested the least disposition to disturb it there, and the senate adjourned at a comparatively early hour rather than take it up.

Notwithstanding the early adjournment, a great deal of business was disposed of. About eighty bills were passed, leaving on the calendar only six or seven measures. Of the bills passed, a large majority grant private pensions and many were bridge bills. One of the bills favorably acted upon appropriates $200,000 for the appropriate marking of the graves of confederate soldiers who died in northern prisons during the civil war.

Salaries Paid on Isthmus.

For the rest, the senate gave attention in turn to the question of the salaries paid to Panama canal officials, to the pure food bill and the mrchant marine shipping bill, but without taking action on eithr of those subjects. The canal subject was discussed by Mr. Simmons and the pure food bill by Mr. Heiburn. The only action taken on the shipping bill was that of reading it at length.

Mr. Simmons called up his resolution making a request for the names of the higher salaried employees of the Panama canal commission. He said he had no desire to embarras any one, but he wished to procure for the senate such information as could be had

"I want it understood," he said, "that while I disagree with the president concerning many matters, connected with the canal, I do not intend now or at any other time to engage in any captious criticism of the president or any other official connected with the construction of the canal." He, however, expressed the opinion that "the American people are not in a humor to tolerate any extravagance, graft, or scandal in connection with the great enterprise."

Mr. Simmons, then quoted an article from Poultney Bigelow, criticising the management of the canal, saying that he was not in sympathy with it.

Criticism for Secretary Taft.

"Does the senator know how long Mr. Bigelow was on the isthmus?" asked Mr. Lodge, and when Mr. Simmons replied in the negative, Mr. Lodge said he was there only for 48 hours, from November 29 to December 1.

"I hope," replied Mr. Simmons, "that while there his investigations were so directed as to get at more of the truth regarding the situation than did the secretary of war in his recent visit."

Continuing, Mr. Simmons said that his only purpose in referring to the article was to show that the mind of the American people is prepared to expect excesses and abuses on the isthmus. He congratulated the president on his request for investigation, and said he hoped it would be found that he was correct in saying that the charges against the management of the canal were not founded on facts.

The resolution was referred to the committee on interoceanic canals.

After an executive session, the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Dr. Richardson's Appointment.

Savannah, Ga., January 10.—Dr. Thomas F. Richardson, of the marine hospital service, has been designated by its chief, Dr. Wyman, to go to Honduras, at a salary of $7,500 a year from that country, to act as its health officer. Dr. Richardson was chief assistant to the surgeon in charge during last summer's fight against yellow fever at New Orleans.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but, simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odoriferous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcos' Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Continued from Page Five.

fights were, and it comes in bad grace from a man who calls himself a democrat to attack the constitutional amendment adopted in Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia. They have been prepared by the brainiest and the best democrats. They have been prepared to save the democratic party. And they have saved it. The democratic primary never saved the democratic party. We had to take the party away from the negroes before we had democratic primaries. The poll tax don't save us. There are thirty-four counties in Georgia in which more negroes have paid their poll tax than there are democrats. Here's a record from the comptroller's general's office. What saves the democracy of those thirty-four counties? Not the white primaries. There are more of them than there are of the white men. Not the poll tax. Gentlemen, the real thing that saves us today in Georgia is the fact that the white men of Georgia will die before they will allow the negroes to rule. Just as intended in '76, to die or kill to save our county from the negroes, so the white men stand ready, too, today in every county in Georgia.

What I propose to do is not to air what we have done to save the south. I say it was right. I say that if there are a hundred negroes in a county and fifty white men, those white men must control that county, and I am not afraid to say so. I am right here.

Let me call your attention to something published in your paper yesterday. I want you to get The Columbus Ledger of January 7 and read the quotation from Clark Howell in which he says.

"With his whole face lit with the fire of prophecy,, Clark Howell, the successor of Henry Grady, said (he is referring to Booker Washington) this man's speech is the beginning of a moral revolution in America." We want to stop this revolution business. I give you that copy of the paper which advocates you for governor. Since this election started his paper has said that to disfranchise the negro would be a step backward. It would stop that moral revolution. Where does it lead? In Booker Washington's talk he declares that the race problem will be solved when the negroes live in fine brick houses, paid for, and the white man had to come to the negroes to borrow the money they needed.

Once Opposed to Disfranchising.

I was opposed seven years ago to undertaking to pass a constitutional amendment disfranchising the negro. The white people were divided. Either side of it which started it by itself would in all probability have driven the other side into an alliance with the negro. The amendment could not have passed and we would really have had negro domination in Georgia. But from the very minute I learned that the populists were ready to join the democrats by the adoption of such an amendment I have been advocating it. And his paper, in 1904, had an editorial for it, too.

It was not that he hated disfranchisement so. It was the collar of the railroads that don't want to lose the chance when we whip them and whip the machine (as we're going to) to have their political agents with their money dictate to the negro and keep us still in bondage to eastern capital.

I. T. K. Semmes, the greatest lawyer of the south at the time, was responsible for the Louisiana amendment and the grandfather clause. How mortified he would be if he knew Clark Howell criticised it. Judge Golden, of Alabama, was responsible for the amendment in Alabama. How mortified he must be that you don't approve of this action. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was responsible for it there, and I expect they will call constitutional conventions in all of these states and repeal these amendments since Clark no longer approves.

My fellow citizens, if we are to elevate the standard of our laws; if we are to elevate the standard of our law-making, the people themselves must be loyal and true. You can never have a great, pure popular government when you put in the machine rule. You can never prevent machine rule except when the great mass of the people take part in their political affairs. And furthermore, you can never have popular government in its highest type until the individual voter is above being led around by the nose by a little two by four politician. I call on you for the highest standard of civic righteousness. I call on you to watch this coming election. Look for the man who has got the money to spend. When this election is over I will be ready to show every cent I spent and just where it came from. I don't want to see the Southern railroad or any other railroad inject its money into Georgia politics. I want the gentleman to discuss this branch of the case when he concludes. And tell us if he is in earnest. Have our state executive committee to declare that every candidate must file under oath a statement of just what he spends and where he spends it, and where it comes from. There is a statute that provides for the punishment as a crime one who spends it, offers it or takes it. Watch it in your counties. Arrest the first man that tries it and make an example of him.

Smith Asks Questions.

Now, fellow citizens, I want Mr. Howell to answer some questions when he comes to make his final speech. I ask him again, what do you think of the appointment of Hamp McWhorter by Governor Terrell? I want him to say so that all the folks can understand it. What do you think of the employment of Alber Howell by the insurance company. What do you think of the employment of the men who hang around the capitol in private? What do you think of the contributions of money by the big corporations to the politics of Georgia? How do you now stand on your statement that the railroad commission had reduced the freights a million dollars in the past month? If you stand where you did, take that paper and show it. How do you stand on your statement that the Central railroad is not capitalized any higher today than it was before the war. If you stand by your statements, cite your authority. How do you stand on the issue of freight rate discriminations that I have pointed out? How do you stand on allowing the railroads, the Southern and Central, to charge a 25 per cent preferential above the tariff, though the bulk of that was permitted in 1893 on account of the hard times? When they are making interest today and the Central is paying interest to the amount of $875,000 last year on bonds that eight years ago were not worth the interest and were made out of water, and when the Southern is today paying interest on preferred stock which consists of water—$80,000,000 in the past ten years in freight rates taken from our people.

How do you stand on these questions, Mr. Howell. If you can make good, let the people know. I put them to you, Clark, and you have got the conclusion. How do you stand on them? Mr. Howell, if you don't have time to tell me today, come tell me tomorrow. If you have not time to come tomorrow, come tell me Friday at Milledgeville. Surely, you don't want to just play at one circus, and surely you do not want to come up here once and present your first speech, when I would not have the opportunity to reply. I have never seen it before, and you have been reading mine for six months. Surely, you do not want to just come on me once with the concluding and opening speech. Mr. Howell, tell me: are you coming to Griffin, or are you coming to Milledgeville?

Now, my friends, if he does not come to Milledgeville—if he don't tell you that he is coming to Griffin or Milledgeville, are you going to believe anything he says in conclusion? Ain't you going to believe that he was telling you some things as inaccurate as these inaccuracies that I have pointed out, and that he is afraid to come and have me answer him.

Peroration.

Coming as you do from different parts of Georgia, I want you to carry a message back to your people. Don't give attention simply to the governor's race. We want a house of representatives and we want a senate, and there is the burying ground of the people. Don't support a man just because he is willing for me to be elected. Don't support a man for the legislature or the senate who don't measure up to the principles for which we stand. I would like to be governor of Georgia if we could have a legislature that will help me make good to the people on every proposition I have presented, and after I am elected I am going to see that the legislature does do it, or make a row about it. I shall not wish to "let well enough alone." I will try to let them see that it is bad enough, if they don't help us, and I am going to let the people of Georgia know if there are men in the legislature who refuse to carry out your wishes. If necessary, I will come back to the counties from which they came and tell you of it! If you want a good easy amiable governor to "let well enough alone"—there he is.

Now, my fellow-citizens, in conclusion, I ask you to stand by the principles involved in this campaign. This is not a campaign of men, it is a campaign of issues. It don't make so much difference to you about who is governor, but it does make some difference about what is going to be done after the governor is elected. The people of Georgia have started into the fight to put an end to the use of money by foreign corporation in your politics; to drive out the hired agents of corporations; to abolish the third house; to put an end to the free pass business; to make a square deal between the railroads and the people on the subject of freight rates; and to bring down the freight rates in the sum of about $4,000,000 a year. I call upon the great mass of the people of Georgia to rally to our standard, and I hear they are doing so. I hear that they are falling in line. And I call upon the former populists to come back with us and help make this fight. And upon our banner is inscribed "Government by the people," and to defeat corporations, hired agents and political machine rule, and we will carry the flag to a glorious victory.

NEW PROVISION VERY ACCEPTABLE

Alabama Will Have Convention Name Supreme Court Members.

State Democratic Committee Thinks This Is the Best Plan, and Everybody Seems Pleased—Two Vacancies on Bench To Be Filled.

Montgomery, Ala., January 10.—(Special.)—While there is all sorts of comment on the action of the state democratic committee in laying out the plan of the campaign in the state this year, it is a fact that everybody seems pleased with the provision for a convention to name members of the supreme bench and to keep the party organization intact. It was found at the last primary that to go out after the elecion, the way justices had to do, was not in line with the dignity that should surround a member of the highest tribunal of equity and justice in the state.

There will be two members of the supreme court to elect this fall, the terms of Justices Dowdell, of Lafayette, and Tyson, of Montgomery, ending. After the general election last time it became necessary, according to law, for the six justices to draw for the terms, two were to go out in two years, two in four and two in six. The gentlemen named drew two years and will have to run again.

There is more of a strong sentiment among politicians for a convention system now than at any time since the primary was adopted, but it is everywhere evident that with the people as a whole the primary is a fixture. The committee to select men for even the vacancies in the United States senate that may occur. This provision, however, is the least popular of the rulings of the committee in session here Tuesday. There is a cry that it is bringing up the hearse and wholly unnecessary in light of contee recognized that by making it possidition or possible situations.

Placed in Irons.

Montgomery, Ala., January 10.—Privates W. H. Thomas and Ward Hopkins, of the united marine corps, left Montgomery tonight in irons for Algiers, La. Corporal Couvrette, in charge of ten marines en route from Norfolk to Algiers, alleges that the two men attempted to desert at Opelika, Ala., and that later they assaulted him. At the request of Couvrette, Thomas and Hopkins were placed under arrest by local police officers on their arrival here.

VOTERS

(VALUABLE)

This Ballot good for 5 Tags when ordering premiums. Descriptive premium book sent free upon application.

Have declared overwhelmingly in favor of "Big Whistle" as the *best of all* chewing tobaccos.

It is an absolutely dependable chew, within reach of every tobacco user. Manufactured from the sweetest fillers grown in the Piedmont section of North Carolina

In recognition of its high quality, "Big Whistle" was voted the grand prize at St. Louis, *the only voluntary award made on any tobacco.*

No better tobaccos made than those manufactured by Bailey Brothers, Winston-Salem, N.C. Not in trust.

Masse Adv. Agency

POSITION STATED BY DEMOCRATS

House Spent Day Debating Tariff Question.

Philippine Bill Was Measure Under Discussion, But Democrats Took Opportunity To Give Their Views On Whole Policy of Protection.

Washington, January 10.—A vigorous speech in favor of the Philippine tariff bill by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, opened the proceedings in the house today.

It was followed by several others against the measure, most notable of which was a two-hour address by the veteran statesman, Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, an ex-speaker, who returns to the house after retirement of twenty years. Mr. Keifer bespoke "stand pat" doctrine of the most pronounced type, and said he should oppose the pending bill, because it was a concession to the democratic principles.

Opposition to the bill was made because of fear of rice competition by Mr. Pujo, of Louisiana.

"Infernal Curse," Says Clark.

As the result of an interruption, Champ Clark, of Missouri, made this comment regarding the Dingley tariff law:

"I think it is an infernal curse to the whole American people.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, interjected into Mr. Pujo's speech what he considered the exact democratic position on the tariff.

"It should be levied solely with regard to the maximum revenue production. If it protects in certain places, well and good; but that should not be its primary object."

Mr. Williams explained that his party did not believe in free trade, and that the declaration in its platform that all forms of protection are robbery, to which attention was called by Mr. Grosvenor, did not mean free trade.

The recent ejection of Mrs. Minor Morris from the white house office was made the subject of remarks by Mr. Sheppard, of Texas.

White House Incident Aired.

Messrs. Payne and Grosvenor raised the point of order that Mr. Sheppard was not discussing the bill under consideration, but the point was not sustained by the chair, and Mr. Sheppard continued, saying:

"If the president had heard the howl of a wolf or the growl of a bear in the adjoining room, he would have been on the scene immediately."

He characterized the occurrence as an "unwarrantable and unnecessary brutality, which demanded investigation and merited censure."

"If congress," he continued, "composed of American fathers, husbands, brothers, permits this incident to go unrebuked, it will add a passive and cowardly approval of this violation of the most sacred principle of American life."

Mr. Grosvenor replied, saying that congress was not a police court, and that he did not believe a sensation should be spread abroad damaging to the character of the American administration.

The house adjourned until tomorrow.

No Secrets To Hide

We have nothing to conceal; no secrets to hide! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. You will find these in Ayer's Almanac for 1906; or write us and we will send them to you. Then show the formulas to your doctor, and ask him what he thinks of them. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"It is not generally known," remarked A. C. Fitch, a well known Atlanta theatergoer, "that the 'Rip Van Winkle' so successfully presented some ten thousand times by the late Joseph Jefferson, is not the original presentation of Washington Irving's creation. The play was first put on by Charles Burke, a half brother or the late Mr. Jefferson, and in that day the book was followed closely. Mr. Burke did Rip's part most successfully, and it was not until after his death that the late Mr. Jefferson assumed the role. For years Mr. Jefferson gave the same rendition as did his half brother and was just as good in that part, if not better, than Mr. Burke. But all the time Mr. Jefferson was doing his old Rip he was revolving in his mind improvements in the play. He never felt safe in essaying the task necessary to produce his conception of the play, but in the latter part of 1865, when he came in contact with Boucicault, in London, he induced that playwright to give utterance to what he wanted. Before Boucicault started the work Mr. Jefferson gave him a private presentation of the old Rip. Then as he went over the play again he indicated the changes he thought would enhance it. The playwright listened attentively and during the time made suggestions, many of which were accepted by the actor. Then when the constructive work was begun by Boucicault, Mr. Jefferson was with him constantly. The first draft wasn't at all satisfactory to Mr. Jefferson, while the second writing pleased neither writer nor actor. A third and a fourth draft was made and when the play, barring a few minor changes, was just what it is today. I happened to be in London when it was produced for the first time. I mean, of course, the reconstructed play. I had been engaged in blockade work during that unpleasantness and was then resting in London for things to cool off a little over here before returning home. Being an American, I had called upon Mr. Jefferson a number of times after he reached London. I was one of the few who knew the play was being changed, and the night it went on first I was an invited guest of the American actor. I had seen the first edition, and when I saw the second I didn't think it compared with the original. That was the first night. But after that the revised play grew on me to such an extent that my mind rarely reverted to the old play as I was looking at the new one."

"All this talk about disfranchising the negro in Georgia because that would be better than our present white democratic primary reminds me of a letter $ once received from Elliott Danforth, that prominent New York—I might say, at one time prominent national democrat," said a well-known Atlantan last night at the Kimball. "It was some five or six years ago, and at that time I was managing a campaign in this section of the state. The papers had much to say about the white primary and I now have files of every publication in this section showing that the plan was endorsed fully, flatly and unequivocally as the best in the country. Papers away from Atlanta took a hand in the discussion and it was during that time I received a letter from Mr. Danforth, asking me how it was done. I took a copy of the rules which then, as now, prevailed all over the state and with them sent an explanatory letter. Just such points as might be obscure to one not living in Georgia were clearly and fully elucidated for the New York democrat. A few days after I had sent the matter on I received a letter from Mr. Danforth acknowledging its receipt and expressing thanks. Naturally I thought that ended the matter. But two or three weeks another letter from Mr. Danforth came to me. In that letter he informed me that he had given the rules a close and careful study and that they were in his opinion the solution of the situation. He said that in his opinion nothing could be added which would improve the plan nor could any substitute of which he could imagine take its place. I have those letters filed away at home."

"Oklahoma City is more like Atlanta than any place I have ever struck," remarked C. T. Turner, an old Atlanta boy, who is now making that city his home. "I have been out there three years and more and I have seen it spring right up from a comparatively small town to a magnificent city of nearly 40,000. We haven't these high scrapers like Atlanta, but we have a population very much like it. In Oklahoma every nationality is represented and it is a hustling, moving, working lot of people they are. Just like Atlanta, they are all devoted to the city and are ready at any time to make any personal sacrifice for the good of their new home. It's together in a lump, just as though all were one man, like you Atlantans; they put their shoulders to the wheel and so far no hill so steep has been encountered that could not be ascended. Yes, I like Atlanta, but, honest, I wouldn't come back if all my expenses were paid and I was given a fine home. I like Oklahoma and there I have stuck my peg for life. Every tongue of the globe is spoken in Oklahoma and every citizen soon becomes good at jaif he doesn't become an expert ling

Mr. Turna been successful in the cotton bus since locating in the west and is visit to his parents, Dr. and Mrs. JTurner, on Cone street.

HEIRESS LD PRISONER BY ,S, SAY RELATIVES

NEW K, January 10.—Margaret Blabinson and Louise Scattergoodained yesterday from supreme coustice David a writ of habeas corequiring Mrs. Louise E. Reynolds oduce in court tomorrow morning erson of her niece, Annie Kissom H The petition of the woman alleged Miss Hays is being deprived of perty by her relatives with the objecparently, of getting her away fron society of Miss Robinson and Miss rgood.

Miss Ha 16 years of age, and has inherited come sufficient to support herself ceably. According to the attorneys Miss Robinson and Miss Scattergoole is collaterally related through issom family to the Vanderbilt fa Miss Robinson is secretary of unshine settlement.

Miss Sgood is a trained nurse, and was at one in attendance on Miss Hays.

These w allege in their affidavits that on Nber 11 last, Miss Hays was forcibly nd from her home in Eckers by ho brothers, Frank K. and William J and her aunt, Mrs. Reynolds, william J. Sherman in attendance. was taken to St. Johns hospital inkers, where she remained twenty-fours. At 1 o'clock in the morning vember 13, the women say, Miss Hay taken away from the hospital to they put it, she has been Since the secret place, and prevented kept in scation with her friends from conSay Mrs. Reynolds knows the wa days is and had complete where M the removal of her niece direction writ is directed to her. Therefore

Evidence.

(From Puck.)

Vell, may he der young man vos in lofe mit you. I suppose you Vell, fader, I know he is jealous Sney yo1 haf.

CURES BLOOD POISON

Itching, Scabby Skin, Bone ins, Swellings

The above pictures show what Botanic Blood Balm will do, making the blood pure and rich.

es Rheumatism, Catarrh; heals Scratchins, Eruptions, Watery Blisters, all Scabs, healthy blood to affected parts. by giving

ANCER

rellings, Eating Sores, Tumors, Suppurati B. B. B. heals the sores, or worst ugly Ulcey. If you have 6 persistent cancer pegs, Stinging Pains, take Blood Pimples, Sor will disappear before they Baim apancer. Botanic Blood Balm develop pleasant and safe to take. Thor- (B. B. B.) or 30 years. Composed of Pure ouchly tedenis. Strengthens Weak Stom- Botanic Indigestion. Price $1 per large achs, cur as directed. If not cured bottle. uantity is taken, money rewhen right Sent Free by writing Blood funded. ata, Ga. Describe your trouble, Balm Co.ee medical advice to suit your and speci sealed letter.

If you have aches and pains in bones, back and joints, Itching, Scabby Skin, Blood feels hot, Swollen Glands, Risings and Bumps on the skin, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, all run down, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, take

Botanic Blood Balm, Guaranteed

to cure the worst and most deep-seated cases. Heals all sores, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes blood pure and rich, changing the body into a healthy condition.

Old Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema, Scrofula

are caused by Poison in the Blood. B. B. B. Heals Hawking and Spitting, Nothing and

MR. HOWELL WILL MEET MR. SMITH IN EVERY SECTION OF THE STATE

Will Give Smith All He Wants, But Insists on Running His Own Campaign.

EMPHATIC STATEMENT MADE IN REJOINDER

Smith Favors Disfranchisement, but Gives Money to Aid Negro Schools in Turning Out Voters. Coeducational Races Did Not Go Smith.

Columbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Clark Howell made a warm rejoinder to Hoke Smith in his concluding speech to the ojint debate he today. He made some sharp, emphatic statements to his opponent which will furnish him some food for thought.

Following is Mr. Howell's concluding address, he having been called to his seat by the speaker's gavel as the result of the expiration of his time, before he could conclude what he wished to say:

Text of Rejoinder.

"Mr. Smith has very frankly told you that if elected he proposed to run the whole business to suit himself, regardless of the action of any court in the state of Georgia, and he proposes, if candidates don't suit him, he will come down here or go elsewhere, regard the business to suit himself and get his own representatives. How do you people like that? (Laughter.)

"In referring to my record in the general assembly I tell you that not in one single instance has he has cited has he told you thruth about that record. I have only half hour to conclude, and I trust his supporters will give me the same fair consideration that mine gave him.

"He boldly tells you that in my legislative record, covering a period of nearly twenty years, the three most important bills affecting the insts and welfare of the people as far as the railroad regulation and taxation are concerned, were the bills enacting the franchise tax and the bill permitting counties and municipalities to taxiroads. And yet he is forced to admit that I am on record as voting 'aye,' he says I did nor mean it.

Record on Railroad Legislation.

"There is the record—the bills taxing railroads by counties and municipalities were passed in 1888 and 1890 respectively. I was a member of the house at that time from my county. I worked with all the ardor and assessed for the passage of both bills and the record shows that when it came to a vote, supporting the bills as it day after day through the columns of my newspaper, my vote was 'aye' on both propositions, and that measure learned into the counties of this state during the past twelve years over a million dollars from the railroads.

"Ah, but he says the is not satisfied with my record on the franchise tax. I was president of the senate at that time. The bill came in the house to the senate during the last of the session. The senators were divided on the proposition, some favoring one kind of bill some another kind of bill. When the committee came back the senate with the bill and the measure was up for final discussion, there was no doubt apparently, as to its passage in view of the division as to the kind of bill that ought to be enacted, and I, in my chair as president of the senate, appointed a special committee to send the comptroller general to confer with him on the subject. The suggestion was adopted by the unanimous vote of the senate, I appointed the committee, he was notified and he promptly met with the committee.

"After the conference with the comptroller general the bills unanimously reported and I left the chair as president of the senate to start the measure on the floor of the senate. The measure was passed by that body and as to my part in the passage I cite you to Hon. William A. Wright, your comptroller general, who has said to me time and time again that if it had not been for my activity in behalf of this bill it would probably have been defeated by the senate. Therefore on that proposition I put William A. Wright against Hoke Smith, and I leave you to judge for yourselves. (Applause.)

Smith on Railroad Side.

"Now he says that when I was in the legislature I was opposed to the Olive and Berner bills referring to railroad competition. The records will show that many of the stongest men in this state, notably Thomas C. Lawson, Dr. Felton and an overwhelming majority of the legislature opposed these bills, because they were absolutely superfluous. There was your constitutional mandate against the defeat of railroad competition. No other act was necessary if your constitution stands for anything, and that's why the bills were defeated. It was feared that such legislation would make uncertain what was already a certainty, and that is why the legislature did not tamper with the state constitution in these bills—and yet when this very clause of the constitution was up before the supreme court, there was Smith to defend the railroad contention in favor of consolidation!

"Now, fellow citizens, in reference to my record, he says that as a member of the legislature I voted against the proposition to divide the state school fund as between the whites and blacks. You heard his statement as to that record. Talking about telling the truth—why didn't he go one step further and tell you that in his public addresses in this very campaign, during the past few months, he has stated that he is opposed to such a division of the fund, because it is unjust and illegal. (Applause.)

"Let us go one step further and see how he stands on this question of negro education. I challenge him to deny right now if he did not in the city of Atlanta less than one year ago at this same Bishop Turner's tabernacle subscribe $100 for such a purpose. As a member of the legislature I may have voted for the appropriation to establish a state negro normal school. The state of Georgia had been appropriating $8,000 a year to the Atlanta University, a negro college. That was upon the terms of the federal grant of $25,000 a year to your state university, $8,000 of which had to go to the education of the negro. That was used for the Atlanta University. I have got here the record to show that Mr. Smith was a member of the board of visitors of this same Atlanta University, went out there to see what it was doing, and reported back to the governor of the state that it was doing a splendid work in its development of the negro in this state. Now later, a bill was passed taking away from this university the $8,000.

"Why was this $8,000 taken away from the Atlanta university? Because it was conducting a coeducational establishment. And that is why the legislature created a new school, without any new fangled ideas and thus retained the federal government $25,000 without indorsing the coeducationa of whites and blacks—which didn't seem to gag Mr. Smith. (Great applause.)

Smith Got Corporation Money.

"Mr. Smith tells you that the great trouble with this state is the money the corporations are putting into it. And yet in not one single instance in his charges on this stage has he shown that at any time that I ever sacrificed the interests of the people or that I have ever received, directly or indirectly, one dollar from any of these corporations. He said to you that he did take $500 to defend the interests of the merchants of the city of Atlanta, and he said that he could have gotten $5,000 from the other side. He ought to know because he has gotten it several times! Then, fellow citizens, talking about telling the half truth, he tells you that the check that The Constitution sent him to pay for his services in "patriotically defending" the interests of the "dear people" was returned. What are the facts? A limited number of the most prominent business men in the city of Atlanta went into their pockets to raise this fund. Why was it necessary to raise the fund? Because it was in the middle of the year and the freight bureau did not have the money on hand, as its dues were due and payable on the first of the year. Therefore it was necessary to raise this fund to pay the attorney who demanded his fees before he would take the case, and he has confessed. In order to raise this fund six months before the fees came in, the guarantors put up the money that the litigation might proceed and after the dues of the freight bureau did come in, the guarantee fund was returned, and The Constitution did not get its check back until among the very last of the entire list. Yet he would falsely make it appear that the money was returned because this committee had not asked for it and did not want it. (A voice: 'He got the $500, didn't he?' 'You bet he did.')

(Voice: 'What about Hamp McWrarter?')

"I will tell you frankly. You know that Mr. Smith never even mentioned this subject until he became a candidate for governor. You want to know about Hamp McWhorter. I will tell you frankly that if I had been governor I would not have made the appointment. Now you've got it!

Now he speaks of my brother Albert representing the Equitable. I defy him to show before this audience where in one single instance before the legislature a bill ever asked for by the comptroller general in behalf of the people and the policy holders of this state ever received one single vote of opposition in either branch of the general assembly. And yet that is a part of his campaign of abuse and slander about which he complains himself.

If he is a man, as he claims he is, and my brother has done anything wrong, why doesn't he come up before him or before this audience and point to a single instance in his personal or in his professional career that would be a discredit to him or to the bar of which he is a member. You don't dare to do it because you can't do it, and you have not the manhood, the courage or the fairness to do it! You don't dare to do it! (Tremendous applause.)

"Let me tell you again in regard to the division of this school fund which Mr. Smith has already opposed, that if I favored disfranchisement I would favor the division of the school fund as between the whites and the blacks so that the amount the whites would receive would be a maximum, and the amount that the blacks would receive would be a minimum. He is in favor of a disfranchisement plan by which educated negroes will be permitted to vote, and the records of your state school commissioner show that there are over 100,000 negroes equipping themselves for the privilege of the right to vote and have the state put money in their pockets that they may equip themselves to kill your vote and my vote.

"I oppose any such proposition as that, and I would be in favor of dividing the funds along this line under any disfranchisement plan that could be adopted, and nobody could consistently advocate any other proposition under disfranchisement.

No Stagnation Policy.

"He says that I say 'let well enough alone' on the railroad proposition. This word was coined by Mr. Smith—not by me. I have never said let well enough alone on the railroad proposition or on any other proposition. We must continue to move frward and onward, and if there is anything in the state of Georgia, anything in the administration of its affairs, in railroad commission, or otherwise, if any discrimination can be shown, no one will advocate more earnestly than I the correction of such discrimination as can be shown! (Applause.)

"I will go as far in that matter as he will. (Cries of 'How about Griffin?')

"Now in reference to Griffin: Let me tell you that he has been pirouetting over this state from one end of it to the other for six months planning his campaign. He objects now because I did not let him write my opening address and my concluding address. I tell you that I will meet Mr. Smith in any and every part of this state during the next few months intervening between now and the date of the primary. I have told him so time and again and he knows it. And I tell you again now that I will meet him, as I say, but I will not let him fix my dates and I will not let him arrange my schedule and run my campaign as he wants to do.

"Fellow-citizens, I tell you when Mr. Smith was secretary of the interior, not only were negroes appointed clerks, but one negro son of Bishop of Turner was appointed to examine white pension applicants, and if this is not true I will get out of the race for governor. The statement that I make is true, and when he says that no negroes were appointed it is absolutely false and the records show it."

Mr. Howell's further discussion was here cut short by the gavel of the chairman.

SMITH MEN ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP MEETING

Effort Was Made To Break the Force of Mr. Howell's Rejoinder.

MR. HOWELL ONLY SMILED AND KEPT SPEAKING

Some of Smith's Men Were So Boisterous That There Were Cries of "Put Them Out" and "Shut Up"—Chairman Slade Interfered.

Columbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special.) It may not have been preconcerted and arranged in advance—the Howell supporters think it was—but it was evident the Smith men attempted to break up the meeting in the opera house today. Directly after Mr. Smith had concluded, having spoken for an hour and thirty minutes, about one hundred men in the audience started out of the opera house at the same time calling, "It is all over." "All Over."

The others, however, were not to be fooled and remained to hear the reply of Mr. Howell.

Although Mr. Howell was supposed to have thirty minutes in which to reply, as a matter of fact he had only about twelve or fifteen minutes, for the reason that eight or ten of the supporters of Mr. Smith continually interrupted him, and set up such yells that there were cries of "Put them out," and "Shut up" from many portions of the house.

The interruptions from these eight or ten, who, by the way, were not residents of Muscogee county, finally became so objectionable, although Mr. Howell only smiled at them, that Chairman Slade advanced to the edge of the stage and spoke directly to the chief offender, reminding him of the prearranged rules for the debate and requesting him to keep still.

RUSSELL MEN PLAN CAMPAIGN

Political Meeting in Interest of Winder Man Held Yesterday.

It Was Decided To Establish Headquarters in Macon and To Begin Active Work at Once—Russell Platform Is Indorsed.

Hon. W. I. Pike, president of the Jackson County Russell Club, yesterday afternoon presided at a meeting of supporters of the Jackson county candidate for governor of Georgia. A number of counties in the state were represented at the meeting, which was held in the offices of Walter R. Brown, and ways and means for the coming campaign were reviewed by those present.

After considerable discussion it was decided to make the headquarters of the Russell campaign at Macon. The platform of Judge Russell was enthusiastically approved and references to his ability evoked much enthusiasm from his admirers present.

Those present pledged themselves to the hearty support of the Jackson county man and plans for going immediately to work were carefully gone over.

When the meeting adjourned it was subject to a call in the near future, which will probably be held in Macon, as it was the voice of yesterday's meeting that headquarters should immediately be established in the Central City.

The Texas Wonder

Cures all Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic troubles; sold by all druggists or two months' treatment by mail for $1. Send for testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2930 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

Columbus' Carnegie Library.

Columbus, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Columbus is to have a handsome $25,000 Carnegie library on Mott's green, the rest of the green being converted into a handsome park. Some time ago, Mr. Carnegie gave the city a $25,000 library, the offer being formally accepted by the city council, which appropriated $2,500 annually for the maintenance of the schools, the appropriation being a perpetual one.

To Finish Floors and Woodwork

Use only "FLOOR-SHINE" Enamels. Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, etc. Sold by J. M. High Company

Make Your Own Soups

by using

Armour's Extract of Beef

A soup without flavor is worse than none at all. It spoils the whole meal.

Every housekeeper can make good soup if she adds to it a little of Armour's Extract of Beef.

Its rich, beefy flavor gives the soup a taste and zest that makes the mouth water and pleases the palate.

Armour's is a real Extract of Beef. It is the rich, red meat concentrated in the highest degree, full of the strength giving properties. Every ounce is pure and wholesome. Armour's Extract of Beef is sold by all druggists and grocers.

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ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

HOWELL'S PROOFS OF DEAL CAUSED GREAT SENSATION

Continued from First Page.

resentative, Hon. Louis F. Garrard, walked to the right side of the stage facing the audience, and Mr. Howell, with his representative, Hon. Rhodes Brown, took the seats arranged for them at the left.

Both candidates entered practically at the same time, and the crowd in the theater let up a cheering which lasted for several minutes. Then some stood up and waved their hats and handkerchiefs in the air, and cheers for Howell and Smith came from all parts of the house.

When this cheering had subsided Hon. Lester C. Slade, chairman of the democratic executive committee of Muscogee county, who presided over the joint debate, called for order. For a moment or two he was heard without interruption.

"My fellow citizens," he said, "we have with us today as our guests two distinguished gentlemen. They are, among others, aspirants to the highest gift which Georgia or Georgians can bestow. "As such aspirants and in response to our invitation, they are here as our guests to discuss what they consider the issues of the day nearest and most vital to the welfare of the state. And what concerns the welfare of Georgia concerns every one of us as citizens of Georgia, and it becomes us to give our thoughtful attention to every expression which these gentleman shall utter."

Chairman Slade then called attention to certain rules governing the debate, and stated that both candidates had requested thatn there be no interruption by way of questions from the audience.

This statement was greeted with applause. Continuing he said:

"It is also required that the introductory remarks be very brief. This shall be complied with. I only bespeak for them such a thoughtful and attentive hearing as should be accorded them as guests in our homes.

"It now becomes my pleasant duty to present to you the first distinguished speaker of the occasion, Mr. Clark Howell."

Howell Given Ovation.

Mr. Howell arose calmly, smilingly and confronted his audience amid prolonged cheers and applause which for a moment delayed the beginning of his speech.

"Eat 'em up, Clark," came a voice from the audience above the many other shouts for "Howell."

As Mr. Howell began his address, criticising Mr. Smith's consistent failure to address his auditors as "fellow democrats," a sarcastic smile overspread Mr. Smith's countenance and he took his first note upon Mr. Howell's speech for reference in his reply.

Mr. Howell was frequently interrupted in his remarks by the cheers of his audience. Not only were the eyes of his friends, but those of the whole state were upon him, and with his first utterance he made it clear to his auditors that not only would be sustain himself, but that he would sustain himself well. And that he did so subsequent expressions of his friends and the people of Columbus generally left no doubt.

The Watson Deal.

Mr. Howell soon went right into the main feature of his opening discussion, which was the history of the events leading up to the celebrated Tom Watson deal, by which Mr. Smith, in exchange for his support of the disfranchisement proposition, secured the support of Tom Watson and his populist friends in his race for governor.

Now and then Chairman Slade had to rap for order owing to repeated interruptions from the enthusiastic audience.

"Let Watson alone," shouted a voice from the audience.

"I will not let Mr. Watson alone," Mr. Howell replied. "If I had promised to let Tom Watson alone on the disfranchisement proposition he would be supporting me today."

"And now didn't Mr. Smith do that very thing?" Mr. Howell asked.

"Yes, he did," came a voice from the audience.

Mr. Howell stated that he had the documents to prove that this deal had been made between Mr. Smith and Tom Watson.

"Prove it," came a voice from the audience, and he did.

After telling the story of the visit to his office six months ago of John A. Sibley, one of Tom Watson's closest personal and political friends, and the effort which Mr. Sibley made to get Mr. Howell to support the disfranchisement proposition in exchange for Mr. Watson's support, which Mr. Howell repudiated, Mr. Howell proceeded to read the letter he had received from Mr. Sibley, dated July 14, 1905, showing conclusively that this deal was an established fact.

Mr. Sibley's letter was listened to attentively and with deep interest by the audience and proved to be the sensational incident of the debate, particularly in the statement which he made that Mr. Smith would not hesitate to sacrifice his convictions on this question for the sake of political preferment.

It was plain that the reading of this letter and the reply of Mr. Howell, in which he refused absolutely to make any terms with Mr. Watson, rather staggered Mr. Smith's friends in the audience, and they were eager to know what he was going to say about it.

Mr. Smith's reply, as will be seen from his speech following that of Mr. Howell's, simply charged that this Watson deal was a myth, though the audience did not seem to take enthusiastically to this answer, in view of Mr. Sibley's letter affording the indisputable proof.

Smith Well Received.

Mr. Smith following Mr. Howell was well received by his audience, some of whom waved hats and handkerchiefs in the air and shouted, "Hurrah for Smith."

Mr. Smith's speech, in reply to that of Mr. Howell, followed in many respects that which he has been making in various sections of the state for some months past. He began at once to reply to the charges made by Mr. Howell, took them up in various details and gave his side of it to his auditors.

In addition to this, Mr. Smith also made various charges against Mr. Howell's political record, practically all of which he has made in his previous speeches.

In presenting his view of Mr. Howell's political record, Mr. Smith added practically nothing new to what he has heretofore stated in his speeches throughout the state.

Mr. Smith's sallies were greeted with frequent applause by his friends in the audience, interspersed now and then with shouts for "Howell," and Mr. Smith at one time asked that the interruptions by the Howell men be not taken out of his time. There were several interruptions during Mr. Smith's speech in the shape of questions, which he declined to notice.

Mr. Howell's Conclusion.

During his speech and at its close Mr. Smith asked Mr. Howell a number of pointed questions, to which Mr. Howell made reply in his conclusion as fully as he could in the limited time at his disposal.

"Will you meet me at Griffin? Will you meet me at Milledgeville?" Mr. Smith had asked.

"I will meet you on the stump anywhere in the state," Mr. Howell replied, "but I will not let you manage my campaign or make my dates."

"If I had been governor I would not have made the appointment," replied Mr. Howell emphatically in response to the query of Mr. Smith as to what he thought of the tender of the supreme court appointment to Judge McWhorter.

Again Mr. Howell said in reply to Mr. Smith:

"If he is a man as he claims to be and my brother has done anything wrong why don't Smith come before him and this audience and point out a single instance of it? You don't dare do it. You know you can't. You haven't the manhood to do it," said he, pointing directly at Mr. Smith.

In reply to Mr. Smith's positive denial that he, while secretary of the interior, had appointed any negro to a clerical position, Mr. Howell said:

"I tell you that when he was secretary of the interior, not only were negroes appointed clerks, but one negro, son of Bishop Turner, was appointed to examine white pension applicants, and if this is not true I will get out of the race for governor! The statement that I make IS true, and when he says no negroes were appointed, it is absolutely false and the records show it."

As to Negro Education.

Replying to Mr. Smith's charge that, while a member of the legislature, Mr. Howell had voted against a division of the school fund among blacks and whites, according to the taxes paid by each race, Mr. Howell showed that Mr. Smith had attacked this very suggestion in this campaign, and that he (Smith) had declared he was against such division.

"If I were for the kind of disfranchisement you are for," said Mr. Howell to Mr. Smith, "I would vigorously favor this division, for I would not say that the educated negro could vote, and then have the stae pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to equip him for it."

To Mr. Smith's charge that Mr. Howell had voted to establish a Negro Normal school in Savannah, Mr. Howell overwhelmingly caught the crowd in his reply. He showed that the state had taken away its appropriation of $8,000 to the Atlanta university because that institution practiced coeducation of the races. The legislature had stopped it by legal enactment. This money had to go to a negro school, because it was a part of the federal government land script fund divided among the states, and this part was to go to a negro college as a condition precedent to the state getting this $25,000. That's why a new school was established at Savannah, with no new-fangled ideas of coeducation about it. And then Howell showed that Smith had actually reported to the state, as an official examiner on a state board of visitors, that the Atlanta university was doing a great work. "Why, fellow-citizens, he did not even gag at coeducation then!"

These and many other points of interest which have been discussed during the campaign were brought out in the speeches.

The debate was concluded promptly at 3 o'clock, the speakers being closely held by Chairman Slade to the time allotted them under the agreement.

The debate over, the friends of the two candidates crowded them on the stage, shaking hands and tendering congratulations.

Mr. Howell returned to Atlanta tonight, while Mr. Smith will go to Griffin, where he will speak tomorrow.

Urges Them to Qualify.

Huntsville, Ala., January 10.—(Special.) Chairman W. F. Carth, of the democratic executive committee of Mallson county, has addressed a letter to the voters of this county urging them to pay their poll taxes and qualify to vote in this year's elections. Less than six hundred voters have paid the tax, which must be paid by February 1.

Mid-Winter Clothes

Copyright 1905 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

The very newest and smartest styles in clothes for every season are here. We never let the stock run down to "odds and ends."

Recent shipments from America's two greatest clothing manufacturers---Rogers, Peet & Co. and Hart, Schaffner & Marx---make our clothing stock the most up-to-date in town.

Come and see the new things. You'll be delighted.

Suits, $15 to $40; Overcoats, $15 to $75. Rain Coats, $15 to $25.

New Shirts---Winter Negligees and Stiff Bosoms ---the Swellest You Ever Saw at One Dollar.

Daniel Bros. Co.,

45-47 Peachtree Street

A LIGHT PURE WATER

People who suffer with stomach trouble need a light pure water that can be readily taken up and assimilated by the system. Daniel Mineral Water is a soft, pleasant, light water and a great promoter of digestion. It is good for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, bladder and kidney disorders, and acts as a tonic to the nerves. For the good of your health be particular about the water you drink.

After having used Daniel Mineral Water for some time, I find it very beneficial in stomach troubles. The result obtained from same has proven by far greater than any other water I have used.

7 Peachtree Court, Atlanta, Ga. A. B. BUEHL.

Daniel Mineral Water Delivered to any part of the City in Cases of 6 Half Gallon Bottles. Both Phones 2434.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 11, 1906.

The latest is a glucose trust. Isn't that a sweet combination!

George Ade says he will write no more slang. George must be very, very rich.

Champ Clark declared in congress: "I am a Champ Clark democrat." There are others.

Perhaps we will abolish slavery in the Philippines as soon as the British abolish slavery in the Soudan.

Mr. McCall explains that he did not walk the plank, but resigned on account of ill-health. Oh, very well.

If Professor Charles Eliot Norton's plan to kill off all insane persons were adopted, he himself might be the first to fall.

Wouldn't it be fun if Tom Lawson were the attorney general of Missouri with H. H. Rogers on the witness stand?

So far as the Moroccan conference is concerned, the other powers are pretty apt to Give Germany a touch of "splendid isolation."

The Louisville Courier-Journal suggests that before we discover the north pole in an airship we would better first discover an airship.

The investment of $5,000,000 in new freight cars by the Southern railway is another straw showing the extent of the south's prosperity.

Senator Burton has dismissed his private secretary because there was nothing for him to do. This may enable the senator to draw his former secretary's salary.

After taking the oath of office, United States Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, was assigned the chairmanship of the committee on Potomac river front. This ought to quiet him down.

Paul Morton is said to be "the father of the anti-rebate plan to be adopted by the life insurance companies." Mr. Morton had quite a rebate reputation before he went into the life insurance business.

The kaiser has asked the reichstag for $7,500,000 to continue Germany's war against the natives in southwest Africa. Perhaps the kaiser would do well to subdue those wild Africans before tackling France.

It is said that the lady who was forcibly ejected from the white house for insisting on seeing the president had a long poem on insomnia which she insisted on reading to him. This being true, the public will have to suspend judgment.

The international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association told the Massachusetts Institute of Technology students the other night that "the American is known abroad by his vicious swearing." This is a nice reputation for Admiral Robley D— Evans to give us, isn't it?

Young Jimmie Hyde, the Equitable exile, has arrived in Paris with his valet and secretary and settled down for the winter social season in his palace "in the center of fashionable Paris." The dispatch which noted his arrival in gay Paree says: "The livery which he has chosen for his footmen is more showy than Parisians are used to seeing since the days of the second empire, consisting of purple coats trimmed with braids of silver, yellow silk breeches, white silk stockings and shoes with silver buckles." The Equitable policy-holders have reason to rejoice that they are no longer paying the freight on this pretty package.

English Laborers for Virginia.

We learn from The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot that the Virginia commissioner of agriculture has inaugurated a movement designed to remedy the scarcity of farm labor in the Old Dominion, and it is the most practical and promising movement of the kind we have heard of in many a day. His idea is to bring to the farms of the south thousands of the deserving, able-bodied poor of London, now on the verge of destitution through their inability to obtain work. Already he has entered into communication with the lord mayor of London, and that official has referred the matter to the British vice consul at Richmond, wno is reported to favor the proposition.

Doubtless our readers have read much in the dispatches of late concerning the sorry plight of thousands of idle workmen in the streets of London. These men are not paupers and chronic beneficiaries of public charity, but honest, industrious, and, in many instances skilled workers temporarily unemployed. Their independent temper and self-respect is shown by their scorn of the charity that is being offered them by the British government and their demand for employment at living wages.

If these unfortunate people were paupers of the well-known English type, a scheme to bring them to Virginia would be worse than foolish; but they are healthy, sturdy Britons used to honest toil and asking only the opportunity to earn wages. And anybody acquainted with the good qualities of the typical British workman will not doubt that these men would make excellent farm and industrial laborers, once they were brought to the United States. Their present condition, in view of the general depression and stagnation of industry and all lines of employment in England, is hopeless, and necessarily they must become objects of charity if they cannot find work or obtain credit. A great many of them would be only too glad of the chance to better their condition in this prosperous, English-speaking country.

The Virginian-Pilot says:

The farmers of Virginia are seriously handicapped by the scarcity of the labor supply, and this handicap is yearly becoming heavier and heavier. The negro population is drifting toward the cities and towns or leaving the state altogether, and that portion of it which still remains in the country districts is thriftless and can not be depended upon. The result is a labor condition which calls for the immediate application of a remedy, and the proposition of Commissioner Koiner, if it can be carried into effect, would do much toward relieving the situation.

The class of immigrants proposed to be imported by Commissioner Koiner, many of whom belong to the peasant class of England, would be more desirable in many respects than emigrants from continental Europe who know nothing of the Anglo-Saxon tongue and customs. The fact that they are penniless and would have to be helped to their new field of labor is no argument against their availability for the work cut out for them. With true British pluck and muscle, they would soon become independent and useful citizens.

Those Encroaching Germans.

The manufacturers of the United States have for some time enjoyed a steadily increasing volume of trade with Mexico. The bulk of it has hitherto been won largely, however, more by process of automatic accretion, helped on by the proximity of the nations, than through active and intelligent missionary work on part of our large commercial interests.

Special Agent Pepper, of the consular service, writing from Chihuahua, deals suggestively with this phase of our Mexican trade in such a manner as permits the application of his remarks to the methods employed wherever the American commercial traveler jumps with his sample case into the arena of international trade competition.

Mr. Pepper prefaces his remarks by calling attention to the growing field for the products of the United States in the region of Coahuila and Durango. The Sierra Madre territory will also soon offer a profitable American market, he thinks, with its opening to civilization through railway construction now seemingly assured. Shoes, farming machinery of all kinds, heavy wagons, dry goods—in fact, the whole range of manufactured products in demand in the United States—will find a steady sale in the section described, so Mr. Pepper reports, under certain conditions.

These conditions he outlines very trenchantly. The first and most important of them is the necessity for the American drummer to conform his methods, and for his house, to adapt its financial procedure, to the peculiarities of the Mexican people. This sound advice is noticeable in practically all of the consular reports with a singular repetition.

Mr. Pepper then directs attention to one of the most significant features noticeable in the entire trend of our consular reporting service—the commercial activity of the Germans and the supreme common sense and systemization whereby they are yearly making new conquests in the international commercial field. In speaking of the Germans in the following terms he also lays his finger on what is apparently one of the vitally weak spots of our system for securing trade:

They are persistent, systematic and thorough. At the hotel where I am stopping is a German commercial traveler who has with him twenty-eight sample trunks. He has settled down to study the trade requirements of this section. The drummer from the United States, on the other hand, is not under the necessity of carrying such a large line of samples because he need not represent so many different lines of goods. He can afford more time to follow up his own specialty. Yet he comes to the city, visits only three or four leading houses, announces that he can only stay one or two days, because he has other towns to make before the end of the week, and then departs after having taken a few orders. This method will not secure trade that could be had by a more deliberate solicitation and more thorough study of the local demand.

Mr. Pepper likewise advises that the collection feature of our Mexican trade be amended so as to more closely follow the German plan. The latter allows nine months' time on sound accounts, at 6 per cent interest. The American's chronic distrust of the foreigner and his correspondingly less lenient treatment, puts him at an emphatic disadvantage with the German method. Mr. Pepper says also that under changing conditions, such extended credits can be conducted about as safely in Mexico as in this country.

As we have said, the fact that stands out with the most striking force in Mr. Pepper's report is the keen and unremitting activity of these enterprising German merchants. The same note is emphasized in the majority of reports received from centers where the competing nations contend for the native trade. Teutonic system and thoroughness and diplomacy and adaptability are each day taking that wonderful nation further forward in its designs on the world's commerce. We do not take this sleepless campaign as seriously as the current magazine writer who declares that a patient and indefatigable effort is being made to "Germanize the world." But we do believe that the admirable methods of this nation should be a spur and an inspiration to our own commercial interests. It is infinitely less difficult to win trade at the outset than to fight for it later on when long-established competition has imposed its substantial handicap.

Mr. Burns' Audacity.

John Burns, the famous English labor leader and a member of the new liberal cabinet, has already given indications that he will be a live wire in British politics in his official capacity.

In his election address recently he electrified those in ignorance of the man by demanding the abolition of the house of lords as well as all "hereditary authority."

The latter utterance could be aimed at nothing less pretentious, of course, than the system of hereditary monarchy.

That the suggestion will not be taken seriously, appears a foregone conclusion. The house of lords is not a specially popular legislative body—perhaps not even as much so as our own senate. It has won the reputation of being the morgue of all popular measures originating in the house of commons—though its defenders claim for it the same beneficent office attributed to the American upper chamber—that of acting as a check on the more ebullient and intemperate spirits in the lower house. With all of these faults charged against it, it is probable that more force and plausibility than can be voiced by one man—and that man a gifted innovator—will be required to rouse British sentiment to the "abolition" stage.

Even more emphatically does this reasoning apply to that portion of Mr. Burns' address which excoriates "hereditary authority." The English public appears to think it has about as much liberty as the people living under a republican form of government. And certainly the fact that such a bold statement as Burns' passes unchallenged by officialdom, bears out this point. From this side of the pond we regard the aristocracy and hereditary rulership as a cumbrous and expensive superfluity. But the English citizen from his birth has looked upon both as an inevitable and a safe order, costly perhaps, but not to be disturbed. Republican sentiment is said to be, moreover, at its lowest ebb in the country at large. Whether Mr. Burns' declaration is the forerunner of its renascence is another question.

Blue Light as an Anaesthetic.

The fact that colored rays may be used as an anaesthetic is the interesting announcement of Professor C. Redard, of Geneva, Switzerland. Frank C. Perkins, who tells of the discovery in an article, "Blue Electric Light as an Anaesthetic," in the February Technical Magazine, says:

The apparatus employed is simple, consisting of an electric incandescent lamp, with a blue globe and a reflector, together with a blue veil used for covering the face of the patient and excluding all traces of sunlight while the arc rays are doing their work.

Dr. Redard claims that after the patient has attentively fixed his eyes on the blue rays for two or three minutes he will become unconscious, after which a small surgical operation—such, for example, as the removal of a tooth—can be performed without causing the patient the slightest pain.

The awakening from the effect of the rays is quite gradual, and no dangerous or even unpleasant symptoms are noticed.

It is said this discovery, which was made more than a year ago, although experiments did not make certain its utility until more recently, has been tried most successfully by dentists in several of the capitals of Europe, the blue light acting as an entirely adequate anaesthetic in the practice of dentistry. It has also been tried with success in minor surgical operations.

The value of so simple an anaesthetic, once its success is assured, is inestimable.

She Liked Him Sober.

(From The Houston Post.)

"Well, Maggie, you have been married a year. How do you like your husband?"

"Sober, mum."

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

A New Version.

I.

Is the resolution broke?—
Keep a-goin'!
Don't be sorry that you spoke:—
Keep a-goin'!
Many a star that's whirlin' high
In the blue bend o' the sky
In a minute says "Goodby!"
Keep a-goin'!

II.

Don't you falter on the way:—
Keep a-goin'!
When the band plays, shout "Hooray!"—
Keep a-goin'!
If you've sorter hit the dust,
An' your teeth must crack the crust,
Make the mouthful sweet!—you must
Keep a-goin'!

III.

There are mighty hills to climb:—
Keep a-goin'!
By the bridle take old Time—
Keep a-goin'!
Not as little children creep
To the cradle of their sleep:—
Like the lightning makes its leap,
Keep a-goin'!

* * * * *

His Pa Needs Him.

We are permitted to make another extract from a letter to Jimmy, of the Billville district:

"Jimmy, this is to let you know how this leaves us all in the New Year. As I told you before, Jimmy, you better come home to your Pa. Your Pa has felled by the wayside, an' broke his New Year Resolutions an' his head. And he felled heavy! He's done been turned outen the church agin fer swearin' the steeple sideways, an' thar's no hope in him. He done ordered six full jugs fer the old empty one he broke. As I have explained before, Jimmy, you better come home to your Pa. He is a-raisin' of the devil, an' a-doin' of nuthin'!"

* * * * *

A Brother to Happiness.

I.

Summer time, or winter's snow,
This is all to say:
Make the old world feel an' know
You're "happy on the way!"
Night or day,
Just all to say—
You're "happy on the way!"

II.

If you feel the tempest blow,
This is all to say:
"I'm a weedin' of my row—
'Happy on the way!' "
Night or day,
That same word say—
"Happy on the way!"

* * * * *

His Cheerful View of It.

One of the best of the Georgia philosophers gives his experience in meeting as follows:

"The cyclone came our way the other day, and cut a wide swath through the woods; but, thank the Lord! it only hit the trees, and left the land—which is still firm enough to stand on. 'Bout the only fellers it really hurt were the fellers who had taken to the woods, because the town was too hot to hold 'em!"

* * * * *

Another Psalm of Life.

Worry dims the brave endeavor—
Never leads the hoss to hay;
Yesterday is gone forever—
We are livin' in today!

* * * * *

"If you march to the music of the times," says Brother Williams, "you'll sho' lose dat crick in yo' jints what come fum de rheumatism."

* * * * *

The Same with Us Today.

Here's a rhyming winter picture for you—painted way back in 1600:—

"How trees their leafy hats do bare
To reverence winter's silver hair:
A handsome hostess, merry host,
A pot of ale now and a toast,
Tobacco and a good coal fire
Are things this season doth require."

* * * * *

The note of Hope and Progress rings far and free in Georgia. Even some of the old growlers have capitulated, and joined the hooray procession.

* * * * *

Of Love.

Do not lead Love in icy ways,
But still twine violets in his crown;
He shivers at debt-paying days,
And reads the gas bill with a frown.

* * * * *

The poet of The Whitsett Courier says he "hears the angels singing all night long." "But," he adds, "the angels don't have to rise at daybreak and cut wood at 75 cents a cord!"

* * * * *

Several millionaires have acquired national reputation as jokers; but the poor folk seem never to know just where the laugh comes in.

* * * * *

Even the devil is careful about the folks he flies away with: There be those that would be too much weight for his wings.

* * * * *

Watch Out.

Take the way of Wisdom,
But let your clamor cease,
Lest Wisdom be arrested
For disturbin' of the peace!

* * * * *

Take heart on Life's highway, and make Hope your servant to light the lamps of heaven for you.

* * * * *

A Georgia mule has just died at the good old age of 70 years. Good mules and people live a long time in Georgia.

* * * * *

The Mean Brother.

"He's too mean for heaven."

"Yes; if they gave him wings he'd be miserable because he couldn't sell the feathers to a millinery store!"

* * * * *

Some of the evil prophets are predicting all sorts of calamities for this glorious year of 1906. But, in the meantime—tune up the fiddle, and be ready when the dancing time comes 'round!

* * * * *

The Old and the New.

The Old Year's gone to his last, long rest,
Where the days and the dreams forget;
But the year that's new sings a song to you—
"There's life in the old land yet!"

F. L. S.

GIRL ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

She and Her Sister Were Handling Shotgun.

Barnesville, Ga., January 10.—(Special.) The seven-year-old daughter of Arthur Smith, a farmer living two miles from this city, was accidentally killed this afternoon by the discharging of a shot gun, which she and a little sister was handling in the house. The little girl's head was blown almost completely off. It is not known just how the gun was discharged.

LETTERS FROM PEOPLE.

The New Orleans Cotton Convention.

One year ago the situation as to the south's great crop was alarming. It was clear that 12,000,000 bales had been produced in 1904, with the probabilities strongly in favor of 14,000,000 bales.

The cotton growers convened in New Orleans in response to a call by Hon. Harvie Jordan, president of the then Southern Cotton Producers' Protective Association, on January 24 for a three days' session.

A month previous, at Shreveport, La., a great convention assembled for the purpose of discussing the threatening attitude of and army of boll weevils, resolved itself into the National Cotton Association and adopted as its motto a legend: "Diversification—something to sell every day."

Largely the membership of these two great organizations composed the convention of January 24-25, 1905.

Everybody seemed to comprehend the situation. Everybody recognized the fact that the country was threatened with 4-cent cotton. No argument was needed to convince men that 4-cent cotton would mean bankruptcy and financial ruin to the south. Hence it was that manufacturers of cotton goods and bankers journeyed to New Orleans in company with the men who produce three-fourths of the cotton of the whole world.

A memorable convention was that of January 24-25, 1905. When the assembly was called to order by Mr. Jordan thirty-five hunidred intelligent, earnest faces turned to the rostrum. Intense enthusiasm pervaded the assembly, but it was of that quiet nature that meant business more than applause. When Mr. Jordan rapped the convention to order spot cotton daily was wobbling between 6 and 7 cents; New York January futures ranged from 6.64 to 6.70; May 6.78 to 6.84.

January 8, 1906, January futures opened in New York at 11.10 and closed at 11.25. Local spots 11.16@11.50.

A more hard fought battle was never begun and won by any association of producers in this world than that begun and triumphantly won by the Southern Cotton Association.

The association had not only to control the movement of the more than 13,000,000-bale crop of 1904, but its hope and its very life depended on a prompt and cheerful compliance with the recommendation that the cotton acreage for 1905 should be reduced at least one-fourth, and the quantity of fertilizers usually purchased for cotton be reduced one-fourth.

When the report for the year 1905 is made on the 11th instant by President Jordan, it will be discovered that the highest hopes of the convention of one year ago have ripened into full fruition.

The convention which meets at New Orleans today will be solidly enthusiastic; it will be strong enough to be wise in all its deliberations. The acreage for 1905 must not be increased. The wiser policy would be to reduce it, and by improved methods and rapid cultivation increase the yield per acre.

President Jordan will be accorded the acclaim—the high praise of the convention. He deserves it, because he has won it. So also will be plaudits of the convention go out to each officer of the Southern Cotton Association and the officers of the several state associations. To each and all of them may be truthfully spoken that strongest meed of praise: "Well done, good and faithful servants; enter into your reward"—our supreme confidence.

MARTIN V. CALVIN.

Augusta, Ga.

Memories.

I sat on the grass by a tombstone,
As a long summer's day neared its close;
The sun in its glory descending—
And all the world hushed in repose.
And I thought as the last ray of sunlight
Had illumined the name and the year,
How many fond hopes now lay buried
By this marble tombstone so drear.

I remember the last time we saw her—
How lovely she seemed and how fair;
For she looked as though not dead but sleeping—
Grim Death even touched her with care.
We placed in the coffin beside her,
As she had oft asked us before;
The letters her lover had written,
And trinkets she'd kissed o'er and o'er.

Was her lifework then ended at twenty?
Had she done what God wished her to do?
Or did she in heaven complete it,
With Christ and his angels to view?
Who can tell? I kno wonly this, that
We placed her one day in the tomb.—
For her life, like a flower, was shattered
Just as it had burst into bloom.

I sat on the grass by the tombstone,
As the long summer's day neared its close;
The sun in his glory descending—
With all the world hushed in repose,
And I thought as the last ray of sunlight
Had illumined the name and the year
How many fond hopes now lay buried
By this marble tombstone so drear.

—BENJAMIN B. PETTUS.

Atlanta, Ga.

Hands of Toil.

In the shop of Nazareth
Pungent cedar haunts the breath.
'Tis a low Eastern room,
Windowless, touched with gloom.
Workman's bench and simple tools
Line the walls. Chests and stools,
Yoke of ox, and shaft of plow,
Finished by the Carpenter,
Lie about the pavement now.

In the room the Craftsman stands,
Stands and reaches out His hands.

Let the shadows veil His face
If you must, and dimly trace
His workman's tunic, girt with bands
At His waist But His Hands—
Let the light play on them:
Marks of toil lay on them.
Paint with passion and with care
Every old scar showing there
Where a tool slipped and hurt;
Show each callous; be alert
For each deep line of toil

Show the soil
Of the pitch; and the strength
Grip of helve gives at length.

When night comes, and I turn
From my shop where I earn
Daily bread, let me see
Those hard hands; know that He
Shared my lot, every bit;
Was a man, every whit.

Could I fear such a hand
Stretched toward me? Misunderstand
Or mistrust? Doubt that He
Meets me full in sympathy?
"Carpenter! hard like Thine
Is this hand—this of mine:
I reach out, gripping Thee,
Son of Man, close to me,
Close and fast, fearlessly."

(Arthur Peirce Vaughn in The Outlook.)

PRESIDENT FAILS TO LOCK ARMS WITH WASHINGTON

Incident, Never Before Reported, hows That President Seems To Be Speedily Grasping Southern Spirit of His Georgia Forebears.

This is the story of how President Roosevelt, on his recent trip south, did not take the arm of Dr. Booker Washington as that instructor evidently expected. It was a close call to an awkward position, but the quick wit of the president passed it off in such a way that only a few railroad men standing very near by saw the action of the president, and also Booker Washington realized that the head of the nation did not intend to take his proffered arm.

The facts came out in the conversation of certain citizens of the Atlanta cinder colony, which is a great clearing house in its way for all kinds of news and things which do and which do not get into the newspapers. This incident escaped the eyes of the many correspondents with the special train, probably because most of them were in the train when it occurred.

The reception at the town of Tuskegee was entirely separate from that which followed at the colored institute. The president's special train was taken out over the 5 miles of the Tuskegee railroad, which connects with the West Point route. When finally the train came to a stanrstill and the president was notified that it was time for him to come out, there was quite a large battery of cameras operated by the photographers of newspapers, magazines etc., with their lenses all focussed and fixed for snapping the president and Dr. Washington as they came by.

Mr. Roosevelt stepped on the platform at the end of his private car, looked down and saw Booker Washington, who waved his hand and called "De-e-e-lighted to see you, Professor Washington," in his characteristic, strenuous fashion, and made his way down the steps of the car to the station platform. Shaking hands with the head of the institute, he saw all of the cameras directed at him. Then he turned to find Booker Washington with his arm crooked into a hospitable loop awaiting the hand of the president.

But President Roosevelt, as he saw the many cameras, declined instead taking the arm of the colored educator and former companion of the luncheon table, pointed to some object in the distance, and continued to point in this way as he made his way at the side of Dr. Washington to the stand which waited him. Two or three railroad men saw the quick maneuver, and also that the colored man was quick to see it also.

One railroad official commenting on the improvement stated: "Theodore Roosevelt is all right, he needs is more experience. And especially in the south. He is a quick study."

LAME, HALT AND BLIND SEEK FREE LICENSES

THE lame and the halt and the blind assembled at the city hall yesterday afternoon to ask the tax committee of council to recommend the granting of many free licenses.

There were several dozen petitioners, mostly negroes. The gathering was one of the most picturesque and pathetic that has ever been seen in the city hall. There were men present whose eyes were under the shadow of a darkness never to be broken. Women with sad faces and hands hardened by heavy toil. Maimed and crippled men, hardly able to move about.

They sat or stood in silence, each waiting his turn to be called before the committee that he might urge his claim of a privilege of doing business without price.

There was one woman, delicately formed, and with a face expressive of refinement and culture, full of a gentle look of the lady, that no poverty or struggle could dim or obliterate. She had several little children, all dependent upon her efforts for support. She makes women's garments and sells them from house to house. The committee gave her a license.

Another woman, whose family numbers seven youngsters, whose sole support is the brave mother. She asked the privilege of operating a fruit stand without paying any license fee. Her prayer was granted by the comittee.

Several cripples, their forms sorrowfully misshapen by accidents long ago, wanted leave to peddle small articles, pencils, shoestrings and the like. Their cases were heard and their petitions granted.

A number of aged negroes, decrepit relics of a generation that is fast passing into the great beyond, came shuffling up to the committee table, shabby hats clad in their thin old black hands and white heads bowed respectfully. Timidly they asked the privilege of coting wood and coal yards. And the petitions were generally granted.

One man, was by illness and possessing a sharp, piping voice, beseeched the committee to grant him a free license to peddle a horse and wagon. This requwas denied. The license fee for a peddler with a horse and wagon is $200. The committee did not feel that it could grant such a license free to one able financially to outfit himself. Offer was made, however, to give home other kind of a license.

The session of the committee was a lengthy one, work of hearing the free license applications beginning at 3 o'clock and taking time of the committee until nearly 5 o'clock.

After the lastitioner had been disposed of the committee took up the ordinance which provides that no business license tax exceeding $50 can be charged to any one business on which an ad valorem tax is laid. This ordinance was introduced to adjust the cash register business. Agents pay $200, and it is sought to make dealers who pay ad valorems on a stock of cash registers, pay $50 license fee.

City Attorney Colyson was summoned to the committee meeting, and after a conference it was decided to amend the ordinance so that it should apply only to the cash register business and not be general in its scope, as at first drawn.

COLD WAVE TURNS TO RAIN; BIG FRUIT YEAR PROMISED

RAIN is the probable weather portion for Atlanta today.

As was expected, the cold wave that came out of the northwest and sent Atlanta shivering to the tune of 17 degrees above zero, passed on after claiming the city for from 36 to 48 hours. While yesterday morning was plenty cold enough to make the pace of pedestrians much quicker than usual, very soon the mercury began to rise, and there was a addition, and the indications all point to through the day the conditions continued to look to warmer temperatures and rain in the afternoon the last vestige of the cold wave had evidently passed on to the southeast to be dissipated in the Atlantic Ocean after its long journey from British Columbia to Georgia and Florida in about three days.

Just now the fruit trees throughout all parts of the state are in the best of conditions, and the indications all point to the best kind of a crop this summer. While of course there are any number of freezes and other injuries that may arise the fact remains that the trees are in good condition. So far there is no appearance of development on the part of buds. This thing of development means much for fruit interests. The cold weather has set the buds back keeps them from reaching a point where they would be susceptible to late freezes.

When the trees are very backward, as they are at present the chances of damage from freeze are greatly reduced. For this and other reasons both fruit men and railroads are looking for a big season this year. As the fruit industry now means millions of dollars to the state, it is being watched with an interest second only to that of cotton. It will be remembered that last year much damage was done to both buds and trees by the heavy freezes and storms of February. The broken trees had much to do with the great reduction in the amount of fruit shipped over that of the year 1904, the record year for Georgia with some 4,800 cars of peaches carried to northern and western markets. Those in a position to know state that the new trees which will bear heavily for the first time this year, will go far toward making the fruit this year even greater than that of 1904.

BOY BUILDS A BONFIRE IN HIS NEIGHBOR'S BARN

Fred Voight of 132 West Hunter street, who boasts of five years and a disposition of playfulness not unnatural to that age, built a fire about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the barn of his neighbor, E. Y. Crockett, who lives at 137 West Hunter street. Most of the barn was burned before Mrs. Crockett and a negro woman, who happened to be passing, put the fire out.

Mr. Crockett was ill at his home and Mrs. Crockett was sitting by his bedside when a woman on the street screamed that the barn was afire. She rushed out and with the assistance of the negress succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the building was entirely burned.

The little boy, who is the son of William Voight, has for some time been playing with matches. Mrs. Crockett states, but that he built in the barn was the first fire that has resulted. The fire department was not called out, and on account of his youth no attempt will be made to prosecute the boy.

MEETING AT NEAL LOAN BANK.

Stockholders Reelect E. H. Thornton, President, and W. F. Manry, Cashier.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Neal bank was held in its banking rooms in the Prudential building on January 3. The report read by Cashier Manry showed that the year 1905 was a record-breaker, and that, in addition to a liberal dividend to stockholders from its earnings 40 per cent was added to the profit account.

The report showed that a generous sum was paid during the year to depositors in the savings department in interest.

The same officers were reelected, as follows: E. H. Thornton, president; W. F. Manry, cashier; H. C. Caldwell, assistant cashier. Directors, E. H. Thornton, W. F. Manry, L. N. Pittman, H. C. Caldwell and A. C. Keely.

MRS. C. TRAPIER DEAD.

She Was 90 Years of Age, and the Widow Prominent South Carolinan.

Mrs. C. J. Heyward, mother of Mrs. J. B. Heyward, died at 8 o'clock last night at the residence of her niece, with whom she had made home for many years. Mrs. Trapier had been ill six months.

She was a native of Georgetown, S. C., before marriage, and was the widow of W. Heyward Trapier, a prominent South Carolinan, a relative of Governor Pyatt of that state. Mr. Trapier was a brother of J. B. Heyward. The baggage master of the terminal station, and Mrs. Heyward's aunt.

The funeral will take place in Walhalla, S. C., Friday, body being taken there on Friday morning. Walhalla was the home of Mrs. Trapier during the war.

SENSATIONAL TURN IN THE SANFORD CASE

Defendant Pleads Temporary Insanity at Time of Killing Wright.

SANFORD ON THE STAND MORE THAN TWO HOURS

His Statement practically the Same as Former One—In afternoon He Puts in a Plea of Temporary Insanity at the Time of the Shooting.

Rome, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—Counsel for the defense in the Sanford case sprung a tremendous sensation this afternoon, when Colonel L. A. Dean, leading counsel for Mr. Sanford, announced that he proposed to introduce evidence to show that Mr. Sanford was temporarily insane at the time of killing of George Wright, and for some time previous thereto. This announcement was made during the examination of Peter Roser, a witness for the defense, under cross-examination by Solicitor Ennis. To say that it created a tremendous excitement is to express it mildly. It simply carried the court house off its feet.

Outside of the plea that Sanford was justified in the killing of Wright for alleged criminal intimacy with Sanford's wife, this is the first intimation that the defense intended taking any other plea.

Statement of Roser.

Peter R. Roser was called by the defense and it was stated by Attorney L. A. Dean that they propose to show by this witness the various acts of Mr. Sanford in detail; to show how he acted and what he said, in order to show the state of his mind, with view to establishing the fact that he was mentally incapable of determining between right and wrong, and that he was, on the morning of the killing when seen by the witness, temporarily insane, and not responsible for his acts. Mr. Dean stated that they wanted to prove by Mr. Roser all that the defendant said and did immediately prior to the homicide.

An objection was interposed by Solicitor General Ennis, but this was withdrawn on Mr. Dean's announcement of the object of the testimony.

Mr. Roser stated, in substance, that he saw the defendant about an hour before the homicide; that he received information when he reached a printing office, about 8 o'clock on the morning of the homicide, that some one at telephone No. 46, the Standard Oil Company, wished to see him on business. Thinking that the Standard Oil Company wished some printing done, he went down in person and saw Mr. Sanford although he did not recognize him at the time; that Sanford crossed the lot of the oil company's yard and motioned to him to come on that way; that he went on and overtook Mr. Sanford on the Southern railway's tracks, near a bridge crossing the Etowah river; that Sanford said, "Let's go over on the bank," and that they went down to an oak tree there and had a talk; that Sanford was just as rigid as that chair that he (the witness) was sitting in, which fact he discovered upon shaking hands with him; he couldn't move a muscle of his hand; witness stood and talked with him some twenty or thirty-five minutes, during which time he looked wild out of his eyes and looked as much like a demon as any man in the world that he had ever seen; that the color of his flesh was just the color of a table, which witness pointed out in the court room.

"What color is that table?" he was asked.

"It is an oak finish," he said, and his face looked like it had an oak stain over it and was just as rigid as this piece of wood."

The next question asked the witness was the one which brought about the sensation of the day. Mr. Dean asked:

Objection by Prosecution.

"From Mr. Sanford's action and what he did in your presence, please state whether or not he was, in your opinion, a sane man."

Solicitor Ennis was on his feet in an instant with an objection. After argument, the court held that the witness could give his opinion based on Sanford's actions and appearance in his presence and the witness answered:

"I thought he was insane at the time I saw him."

The witness further testified that at the time he saw Sanford he did not think he was mentally capable of distinguishing right from wrong; that Sanford stated to him that it wasn't any more wrong to kill George Wright than it was to kill a mad dog; that George Wright had broken into his house, while he was absent trying to make a living for his wife and children; that if a man was going to protect his home, what oath was the use of his taking the marriage vow; said if a man stole your coal or hogs you could shoot him down and there would be nothing done about it, and if an outsider steals into your home and breaks it you are in trouble; that he would rather be dead than face his children with the disgrace that their mother had brought on them and him.

Upon cross-examination, the witness stated that he had not exercised himself to any great extent, in Mr. Sanford's defense; that he had talked with Sanford several times, but had made no suggestions to him. Witness testified that he was scared all day after the killing and that he couldn't write his name for three days on account of being so nervous.

When asked by the solicitor if he wasn't the crazy man instead of Sanford, he answered:

"No; I was only nervous."

Witness did not know whether Sanford's hand was rigid when he pulled the trigger of the shotgun that killed Wright or not, and would not undertake to say that the defendant was insane at the time the killing took place, as he did not see the killing, and did not see Sanford for about an hour prior to the killing.

Sent Telegram to Sanford.

Witness testified that on Tuesday, before the killing of Wright, on Wednesday, that he telegraphed Sanford, in Augusta, that Wright was in Rome, and explained the reason for so doing; that Sanford had told him that he believed that Wright and Mrs. Sanford had run away and asked him to telegraph him any information that might come to his knowledge concerning Wright or Mrs. Sanford.

On the former trial of this case the defendant mentioned the fact of receiving the telegram sent by a friend in Rome, but did not give the name of the friend, and Roser was not a witness on the former trial.

Dr. Wycker, a practicing physician of Rome, was called by the defendant to testify as an expert on the question of temporary insanity. Dr. Wycker testified that there was a degree of insanity known to the medical profession as temporary insanity, which was usually brought about by great sorrow, mental anguish or some accident that might befall some person very dear to the patient, or anything of that kind. Their reason becomes annihilated for the time being, and they have what is called imperative conception; in other words, they conceive an idea and they might strangle some one, or do some violence, to satisfy that conception, their reason or will power at the time being lost. A person afflicted with temporary insanity sometimes evidences the utmost cunning in carrying out an idea which they conceive by reason of their temporary insanity. Dr. Wycker furthermore said that he knew Defendant Sanford, and that he always considered him of a very impulsive temperament. The doctor's testimony was wholly theoretical, and delivered as expert testimony on the question of temporary insanity. The state did not care to cross-examine Dr. Wycker, and so announced. At the adjournment of court this afternoon, Solicitor Ennis, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Dean, leading counsel for the defendant, announced that the state had further testimony to offer on the convening of court in the morning, and also certain motions to offer in reference to certain testimony already introduced by the defendant.

This turn of the case is the talk of the town tonight.

Sanofrd's Statementt.

The state closed in the Sanford case at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The defense sprung something of a sensation in opening by placing Mr. Sanford on the stand to make his statement.

This was thought by many to mean that the defense would rely upon the statement of the defendant and not introduce any testimony. This proved to be a mistake, for the defense followed Mr. Sanford's statement with several witnesses.

Mr. Sanford made practically the same statement that he made on the former trial, except that he got all of the Hotel Bristol incidents in this time, whereas they were not allowed upon the former trial.

Mr. Sanford's statement consumed about two hours. In it he contended that he was slow in awaking to his wife's alleged infidelity and many little acts of coldness and neglect, which at the time did not seem of especial importance, but which, in view of many subsequent events, all tended to prove that he was right in his final conclusion that Mr. Wright and Mrs. Sanford were criminally intimate. Sanford said that this first suspicions were aroused upon an excursion from Rome to the Isle of Palms, when Wright and Mrs. Sanford were very intimate and chummy. Sanford said that he remonstrated with his wife, and she convinced him that there was nothing wrong in their relations. Things became unbearable at the Isle of Palms, and Mr. Sanford decided to take his wife and children away from the Isle of Palms. He had some words with Wright, and several other members of the committee of arrangements for the excursion before leaving. When the Sanford party left Charleston, on the way home from the Isle of Palms, Wright was on the train. Was with Mrs. Sanford on the train from Augusta to Atlanta. Sanford said that his children told him in Augusta that his wife was not acting properly, that she was riding around with Wright, walking with them, meeting him at points about Rome and otherwise acting very badly.

Defendant said that he then commenced his investigations and that he dicovered that Mrs. Sanford did not get off at Madison, as she has promised to do, but that she went on to Atlanta with Wright and spent some time with him there. Defendant, from conclusive evidence to himself, become completely satisfied of his wife's infidelity, and at once as an honorable man, went to Rome, hunted down his wife's seducer and killed him.

In justification of his act and in corroboration of his contentions, Mr. Sanford said that he discovered and found out that Wright and Mrs. Sanford were not only in Atlanta together, but that they spent several nights together at the Hotel Bristol in Atlanta as man and wife, and that a negro man actually saw them in the act of sexual intercourse in the woods near Rome. Defendant claimed that he did, before the killing, have ample evidence that Wright and Mrs. Sanford were criminally intimate, and all things found out since the killing thoroughly corroboratted him in his conclusions. Defendant expressed his regret at the necessity for killing Wright, but felt that he must protect his home and fireside.

Fourteen Years for Murder

Chicago, January 10.—A jury in Judge Smith's court yesterday found Mrs. Virginia E. Troupe guilty of murdering her husband with a penalty of fourteen years in the penitentiary. The verdict was reached after four hours of deliberation. Mrs. Troupe was accused of murdering her husband, William C. Troupe, the night of August 9, 1905, in their house. The shooting is supposed to have taken place during a quarrel, after both had been spending the evening in a saloon.

Prisoner Attempts Suicide.

Hartwell, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—A. S. Taylor, a negro school teacher who has been confined for one year and a half in Hart county jail and who has been twice convicted of altering a teacher's license from third to first grade, attempted suicid ein Hart county jail here this morning by making several ugly wounds in his throat with a razor. Taylor is well educated, having two diplomas from the colored school at Savannah, Ga.

Fraterna
Jewels

We have the most complete stock of Emblems, Charms, Buttons and Jewels to be found in the South. The designing and making of these articles is a specialty with us. We are prepared to submit designs, to show you the finished piece, or to execute your order to your satisfaction.

Maier & Berkele

DR. W. R. HARPER DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS

PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. HARPER,
Of the University of Chicago, Who Died Yesterday.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, died at 2:15 this afternoon.

It was announced today that the doctor's condition was critical, and it was announced later that Dr. Harper would not survive longer than this week. The death of Dr. Harper, however, came more suddenly than had been anticipated. Dr. Billings had left the Harper residence on the Midway plaisance and gone to his own home, 5 miles distant, when he received at 2 o'clock a message from the relatives of Dr. Harper, stating that a serious change had taken place in the condition of the patient and urging him to come at once. Dr. Billings at once entered his automobile and hastened as fast as the machine could carry him to the home of Dr. Harper, but arrived after his death.

Suffered for Two Years.

Dr. Harper has for two years been suffering from a cancer located at the head of the large intestine. It was first discovered when he underwent an operation for appendicitis. His condition became worse, and February 22, 1904, Dr. McBurney, of New York, performed an operation which demonstrated that the disease had made such progress that there was nothing that could permanently relieve the patient.

Dr. Harper went to Europe and spent some time at Carlsbad and had numerous consultations with leading German specialists. For a time his condition improved, but soon the symptoms of his malady returned with greater severity. He showed astonishing vitality, and by his marvelous strength of will continued his work at the university while he was actually a dying man.

Two weeks ago he was so much improved that it was believed he would be able to stand the fatigue of a journey to the south. A sudden change for the worse, however, which set in ten days ago, caused his family to abandon all idea of leaving home. Almost to the last, Dr. Harper continued his work, laboring with great energy on some books relating to the Hebrew language, which it was his intention to publish.

Sketch of His Career.

Dr. W. R. Harper was born in New Concord, Ohio, in July, 1856, and graduated with the degree of A.B. from Muskingum college, in that place, in 1870. A short time after this he went to Yale university, where he carried on studies of a special character in the languages. The next year he acted as president of the Masonic college, at Macon, Tenn.

From 1876 to 1879, he resided in Granville, Ohio, as tutor in Dennison university, and as principal of Granville academy, which was the preparatory school of the university. In 1880 he was appointed professor of Hebrew language in the Baptist Union Theological seminary in Morgan Park, Ills., where he remained for five years.

In 1886, he was asked by Yale university to become professor of Semitic languages in that institution, where he remained until 1891, when he was elected president of Chicago university.

PARDON SOUGHT FOR DR. HANVEY

Friends Ask That Life Sentence in Penitentiary Be Commuted.

Several petitions were before the prison commission at the state capitol yesterday and Tuesday afternoon, the most important being that in behalf of Dr. L. P. Hanvey.

This particular case is well remembered in Atlanta when all of the details of the shooting of his wife were brought out. The friends of the prisoner, who appeared, asked that the physician's life sentence be commuted because of the extenuating circumstances and conditions which prevailed at the time of the shooting. It was claimed that the wife was not alone unfaithful herself, but that her husband learned of her efforts to subject her daughter to an immoral life.

Hearings of the case of Will Cunningham, the Jefferson county negro who killed a woman, and Melton Brown, a negro sentenced to be hung for a similar crime in Baker county, were also heard. Petitions were for the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. The case of the Baker county negro has attracted more than usual interest. Yesterday A. S. Johnson and Benton Odom, state senator, appeared in behalf of him, and asked for commutation on the ground that the prisoner was not and had not been for some time of sound mind.

It was late in the afternoon before the hearings were concluded, and it is expected that the commissioners will take action on the petitions and make report to the governor some time during today.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
How Food Headed Off the Insidious Disease.

The happy wife of a good old-fashioned Mich. farmer says:

"In the spring of 1902, I was taken sick—a general breaking down, as it were. I was excessively nervous, could not sleep well at night, my food seemed to do me no good, and I was so weak I could scarcely walk across the room.

"The doctor said my condition was due to overwork and close confinement and that he very much feared that consumption would set in. For several months I took one kind of medicine after another, but with no good effect—in fact, I seemed to grow worse.

"Then I determined to quit all medicines, give up coffee and see what Grape-Nuts food would do for me. I began to eat Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream and bread and butter three times a day.

"The effect was surprising! I began to gain flesh and strength forthwith, my nerves quieted down and grew normally steady and sound, sweet sleep came back to me. In six weeks' time I discharged the hired girl and commenced to do my own housework for a family of six. This was two years ago, and I am doing it still, and enjoy it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

FIRST MEETING OF GRAND JURY

Three Murder Cases Will Be Investigated This Morning.

The first meeting of the grand jury since its organiaztion will be held this morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, in the regular room set aside for this body.

Asa G. Candler is the foreman of the grand jury, his associates being numbered among the most prominent and best known citizens of Atlanta.

Three murder cases and about sixty cases of other kinds will be brought up for investigation and for action. One of the murder cases is that of Miss Margaret Rainwater, who was killed during the Christmas holidays. There was one arrest made in this case, but the man was afterwards dismissed.

Another case is that of a negro, Virgil Fletcher, who was wanted for murdering another negro. He was arrested and taken to the police station and was one of the seven who escaped from the station recently. He has not yet been recaptured.

Charter Petition Filed.

Through its attorneys, Anderson & Anderson, the Southern Light and Power Company yesterday morning filed a petition for a charter to do business in Atlanta and the surrounding territory.

The petition was filed with the following named incorporators: T. J. Kelly, of Atlanta; A. J. Warner and W. A. Carlisle, of Hall county, and C. M. Merrick, of New Brighton, Pa.

The capital stock of the company is to be $10,000 with the privilege of increasing the same at the will of the stockholders to $1,000,000.

The principal place of business of the new company is to be at Atlanta. The purposes of the company are to be the manufacture of electrical current for light, heat, power and other purposes, for the maintainance of electric plants, for the purchase and utilization of water powers and for the right to do all kind of construction work in building, equipping and operating steam, electric and other railroads, factories, mills, hotels and other enterprises. The company also requested the right to own and maintain a system of water works wherever it desired.

Railway Company Loses.

The suit for damages by Mrs. Cynthia Anderson against the Georgia Railway and Electric Company and the suit for loss of her services by her husband, James Anderson, came to an end yesterday, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

Mrs. Cynthia Anderson was granted a verdict of $1,250, while her husband was granted $500.

City Court Adjourns.

The city criminal court, Judge Calhoun presiding, adjourned yesterday after trying and disposing of more than 130 cases. The court will meet again in February.

Daniel Elected Treasurer.

Thomaston, Ga., January 10.—(Special.) W. Y. Daniel, the democratic nominee, was today elected treasurer of Upson county by at least 4 to 1 over the populist candidate, John W. Warren. There was a good vote polled and the election passed off quietly.

MAJOR A. B. SCOTT BREATHES LAST

Death Was Result of Wounds Received at the Battle of San Juan.

Milledgeville, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Major A. B. Scott, retired, captain of Thirteenth infantry, United States army, died at his residence, in Milledgeville, Ga., this morning, at 9 o'clock. The funeral took place from the episcopal church; interment in the Milledgeville cemetery.

Major Scott leaves a wife, one child by his first wife—A. N. Scott of Pittsburg, Pa., and two daughters, Agnes and Katherine, by his present wife. Major Scott was born at the arsenal at San Antonio, Texas, October 19, 1858. His grandfather, R. H. K. Whity, was a brigadier general in the United States army, and Major Scott lived with and was brought up in the army.

In 1876, President U. S. Grant appointed him to West Point Military Academy and he graduated in 1880. He was assigned to the Thirteenth infantry, U. S. A., and he served with distinction through several Indian wars and was wounded in the final chase after Geronimo, in Arizona. His service led him through all the southwestern states. He was commandant of cadets at the Maryland Agricultural College for a number of years. He was commandant of cadets of the Georgia Military College when the Spanish-American war broke out. He joined his regiment and accompanied them to Cuba.

At the San Juan fight, Major Scott was desperately wounded and was left upon the field an entire day for dead. For weeks his family did not know whether he was dead or alive. For an entire year he lay in his home in Buffalo, N. Y., unable to speak and barely able to move. The wound had entirely paralyzed his right side, and his death today was the direct result of this wound, as the result of this fight the 13th, left on the field, or have died since, one colonel, one major, three captains, one lieutenant.

Major Scott was brevetted major for gallantry in this fight.

No man ever made a more gallant effort to be useful than did Major Scott. Though terribly maimed to the extent of not using one arm at all and walking with such uncertain step as to often require the presence of a body servant, in arms' length, to prevent his falling, he still, as long as it was possible, tried to fill his position a commandant of Georgia's Military College in this city. Ever since the late war with Spain, he has lived bravely a life, if anything, worse than death. He gave his all to his country and deserved all that it could do for him and his.

Fever Brought from Isthmus.

Victoria, British Columbia, January 10. The steamer Ellerie arrived yesterday thirty-two days from Ancon with three of her crew down with fever. Captain Findley says there is a great deal of malaria fever in the canal zone.

CAPITAL BACK OF EXPOSITION

Moneyed Men of the City Approve Undertaking.

Representative Body of Wealthy Atlantans Assemble at the Chamber of Commerce to Consider the Matter of Financing the 1910 Exposition.

A representative body of Atlanta capitalists assembled at the chamber of commerce yesterday, at the invitation of John W. Grant, chairman of the 1910 exposition canvassing committee, which is to work among the capitalists.

The gentlemen present, every one of whom is prominent in the business world of the city, expressed himself as heartily in sympathy with the exposition movement, and, it is thought, they will all give generously toward the enterprise.

J. K. Orr, at the request of Chairman Grant, stated the object of the meeting was to ascertain the attitude of the moneyed men of the city toward the exposition.

He was followed by S. M. Inman, who said that without question such an exposition as has been suggested would be of inestimable benefit to the city.

"I think," he said, "that Atlanta is still enjoying the benefit derived from the exposition of 1895. Within the past year I have taken a 9,000-mile journey through the country and found Atlanta exceptionally well and favorably known everywhere. I think this is due in a measure to our former exposition.

"I will be glad to do my part towards contributing to the funds of the exposition and regret that I cannot give the project my active support in other ways. But I am absent from the city so much of the time that the latter would be impossible."

He was followed by Captain J. W. English, who said that not only his bank would be glad to contribute but that he expected to make a personal contribution. Hugh T. Inman, Joseph Hirsch, W. P. Inman, J. P. Stevens, R. F. Maddox and others expressed themselves as ardent friends of the exposition movement. Mr. Maddox is chairman of the general exposition committee of twenty-five.

Those present were: John W. Grant, D. O. Dougherty, A. W. Smith, W. P. Inman, Captain J. W. English, Joseph Hirsch, J. K. Orr, F. M. Coker, H. T. Inman, J. P. Stevens, Joel Hurt, S. M. Inman and R. F. Maddox.

A Modern Miracle.

"Truly miraculous seemed the discovery of Mrs. Mollie Holt of this place," writes J. O. R. Hooper, Woodford, Tenn., "she was so wasted by coughing up puss from her lungs. Doctors declared her end so near that her family had watched by her bedside forty-eight hours; when, at my urgent request, Dr. King's New Discovery was given her, with the astonishing result that improvement began, and continued until she finally completely recovered, and is a healthy woman today." Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds. 50c and $1.00 at all druggists. Trial bottle free.

Veterans Honor Colonel Estill.

Savannah, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Colonel J. H. Estill was last night re-elected president of the Lafayette McLaws camp of United Confederate Veterans.

In the Name of Sense,
that good common sense of which all of us have a share, how can you continue to buy ordinary soda crackers, stale and dusty as they must be, when for 5¢ you can get

Uneeda Biscuit

fresh from the oven, protected from dirt by a package the very beauty of which makes you hungry.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

COMMITTEE SCHEDULE.

Clerk Campbell Announces Time of Council Committees' Meetings.

The schedule of council committee meetings has been prepared by City Clerk Campbell, after conferring with the various committee chairmen. Clerk Campbell announced this schedule yesterday afternoon, when the printed cards, bearing the list of committees, were distributed at the city hall.

In the schedule when a day of the week is mentioned, the committee meets on the day named before each regular meeting of council, which gives each committee two meetings in a month. The schedule is as follows:

Committee on bridges, 3 p. m., Thursdays.

Committee on cemeteries, at the call of chairman.

Committee on claims, 3 p. m., Thursday.

Committee on electric lights, telegraphs and telephones, 3 p. m., Wednesday.

Committee on fire, at the call of chairman.

Board of fire masters, at fire headquarters, at 10:30 o'clock, second day of each month.

Finance committee, committee on hospitals and charities, library committee and committee on manufactures, statistics, freight rates and transportation, at the call of the chairmen.

Committee on ordinances and legislation, 3 p. m., Wednesday.

Park committee, at the call of chairman.

Police committee, 5 p. m., Thursday.

Committee on printing, public buildings and grounds committee, prison committee, public improvements committee, salaries committee, committee on sanitary affairs and committee on schools, at the call of the chairmen.

Streets committee, 3 p. m., Friday.

Sewer committee, 10 a. m., Saturday.

Tax committee, 3 p. m., Wednesday.

Committee on water works and board of electrical control, at the call of the chairmen.

Committee on minutes, 10 a. m., Monday.

W. T. GENTRY BACK IN CITY.

Attended Important Meeting of the Southern Bell Directors in New York.

Colonel W. T. Gentry, vice president and general manager of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, has just returned from New York, where he attended a meeting of the board of directors last week.

Extensions of the toll lines in many directions were authorized; also additional facilites in all of the exchanges of the company, and the construction of a number of new exchanges and connections with the Bell system.

Mr. Gentry said:

"While the business of the Southern Bell Company has grown in leaps and bounds during the past year, there is every reason to expect a remarkable growth during the year 1906, and it is our intention to keep ahead of the pace with our development.

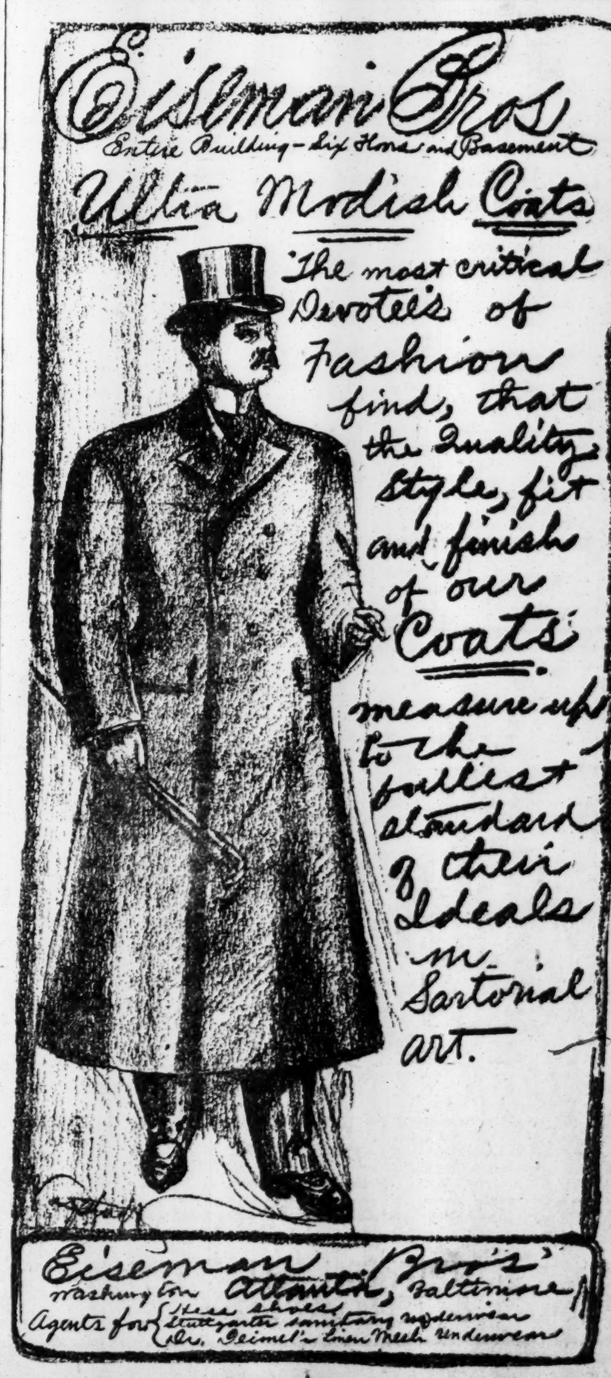
"The people of the east are particularly interested in the south at this time. The prosperity of this section has been gratifying to our friends in the east, and capital is keeping a close eye on the southern states."

JUDGE HART DIES SUDDENLY.

Prominent Tennesseean Found Dead in His Bed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 10.—Judge Henry C. Hart, of Knoxville, field deputy collector of internal revenue, was found dead this morning at the Southern hotel in this city. He had retired Monday night in his usual health and had not been seen since. Suspicion being aroused, his door was broken open and he was found a corpse. The cause of his daeth is unknown, but it is supposedly heart trouble. He was a man of wealth and influence in East Tennessee.

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT promptly cures coughs, colds, lagrippe and croup. 25 cents a bottle at all drug stores.



WEDDING OF MISS GLOVER AND MR. BARRETT PHINIZY

THE wedding of Miss Martha Glover and Mr. Barrett Phinizy, of Athens, took place last evening at St. Luke Episcopal church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Z. B. Farland, of All Saints church, and was witnessed by a large attendance of relatives and friends who assembled at the church at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Archibald Davis presided at the organ and the briday party entered the church at the first strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin

The ushers coming first in couples were Mr. James McKeldin, Dr. William E. Wilmerding, Mr. Wilmer Moore, Mr. Frank Inman, Mr. William H. Kiser, Mr. Frank Hawkins and Mr. Jacob Phinizy, of Augusta.

The first bridesmaids, Misses Ruth Glover and Annie B. Phinizy, of Athens, entered alone and were followed by the bridesmaids and groomsmen in alternate couples.

The bridesmaids included Misses Catherine Gholstin, Mary Nicholson, Josie Stockdell, Anne Fitten, Ada Alexander, Ruth Hallman; the groomsmen, Messrs. John W. Welch, Ed Upson, Frank Lipscomb, of Athens; Pate Stetson, of Macon; Bowdre Phinizy and H. L. Charbonnier, of Augusta, and L. L. McCleskey.

Miss Lila Glover, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, who directly preceded the bride, who was accompanied by her uncle, Mr. James C. Hunter.

She was met without the chancel by the groom and his best man, Mr. Charles Phinizy.

The first part of the ceremony was performed here, but at the nuptial blessing the bride and groom knelt at the foot of the altar.

After the ceremony the bridal party, relatives and friends were entertained at an elaborate reception at the Capital City Club.

The church was beautifully decorated in smilax, palms and white and pink roses. The chancel was hung in smilax and the pulpit had the same decoration. On either side of the altar were banked palms and potted plants showing pink flowers. The altar had tall vases filled with pink and white roses showing between potted ferns and the light of waxen tapers in silver candlesticks producing charming effect. In the windows palms were banked and the church was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights.

The bride's gown was a graceful creation in ivory white messeline satin, fashioned a la princesse. Around the bottom of the skirt was a deep shirred band of the satin giving finish. The corsage had a yoke of pin-tucked tulle, and there was a drapery of rose point lace of exquisite texture and design. The drapery was surplice style, terminating in front at the shirred ceinture, and drawn from the shoulders by the back to the waist line, where it was caught with rhine stone buttons and then fell in long sash ends.

The sleeves to the elbow were of the same lace, and a finishing touch was given in a corsage bouquet of white crush roses and silver foliage. The veil of white tulle was caught with a chaplet of white roses and pearl pins. She wore a necklace and pendant of diamonds, gifts of the groom, and carried a bonquet of white orchids, tied with silver gauze ribbon.

The maid of honor was lovely in a princesse gown of pale pink net, made princesse, and applied in bow knots of velvet ribbon edged with lace. She carried a shower bouquet of pink roses.

The bridesmaids wore white chiffon cloth gowns, rich in braid work and trimmings of valencennes lace. They carried shower bouquets of pink roses and wreathes of pink roses in the hair.

The reception at the club was an elegant affair, the bride and groom and Mr. and Mrs. Hunter receiving their guests to the ball room, where there were appropriate decorations of palms, smilax and pink roses. The smilax hung from the draperies of the window on the pilasters and from the orchestra galleries, where the orchestra presented a bright program of popular music.

In the blue room and hallway adjoining the ball room there were decorations in palms and pink flowers, the palms used in the windows and to bank the corners of the different apartments. The mantels were banked in ferns, showing here and there clusters of pink roses, and there were potted pink azaleas on all sides.

An elegant hot supper was served throughout the evening, and Mrs. Hunter was assisted in the entertainment of her guests by Mrs. Ferdinand Phinizy and Mrs. Billups Phinizy, Mrs. A. W. Calhount, Mrs. J. G. Oglesby, Jr., Mrs. Willmer Moore, Mrs. McKelden, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Kiser and Mrs. Frank Inman.

Mrs. J. C. Hunter, the aunt of the bride, wore an elegant toilet in pale rose-colored chiffon cloth, the corsage embroidered in a foliage design and trimmed in rose pointe lace. She wore a princesse collar in pearls with diamond clasps, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Ferdinand Phinizy the mother of the groom, wore black chantilly lace over white satin, the corsage trimmed in rose point lace.

Mrs. Billups Phinizy, who is one of Georgia's most beautiful women, wore pale pink messeline satin and lace.

Mrs. A. W. Calhoun wore pink brocade satin elaborately applied in duchesse lace.

Mrs. J. G. Oglesby, Jr., wore pale blue satin with trimmings of rose pointe lace.

Mrs. M. W. Welch wore an elegant toilet in pointe applique lace and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb was handsome in pale blue pompadour silk, showing a design in pink roses, and she carried pink roses.

Mrs. Crawford wore black satin brocade trimmed in lace and carried white hyacinths.

Mrs. William H. Kiser wore white chiffon cloth veiled in pointe de Lierre lace, the corsage trimmed in sprays of Irish crochet lace and a touch of turquoise blue velvet.

Mrs. Frank Inman wore pale pink embroidered net.

Mrs. Wilmer L. Moore was charming in a princesse gown of white pompadour silk, the corsage elaborately trimmed in point lace.

Mrs. William Wilmerding was notably handsome in white chantilly lace over white satin.

The bride, as Miss Martha Glover, has been one of Atlanta's most popular young women, while her beautiful character, lovable womanly nature have endeared her to a large circle of friends wherever she is known.

She is of brunette beauty, tall and graceful with a manner gentle and charming, and with all of those graces that are a part of the most admirable type of womanhood.

She has made her home with her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Hunter, since the latter's residence in Atlanta, but is a native of South Carolina her mother being a member of the Abney family, one old and prominent.

Mr. Phinizy is the youngest son of the late Ferdinand Phinizy, of Athens, who was one of Georgia's wealthiest and most prominent citizens. He is a brother of Messrs. Jacob, Leonard and Stewart Phinizy, of Augusta, of Mrs. A. W. Calhoun, of Atlanta, and of Messrs. Billups and Charles Phinizy, of Athens.

He is at present engaged in the insurance business, and is widely known and popular both in the business and social worlds.

Mr. Phinizy and his bride left last night for Florida, going later to Cuba. They will return to Athens about the middle of February and make their home with Mrs. Ferdinand Phinizy.

Miss Adair's Cotillon.

MISS ELIZABETH ADAIR gave a beautiful party last night at the Piedmont Driving Club for her guest, Miss Plant, of Macon, and for Miss Susie May Pope and her guests, Misses Arnold, Asay, Coghlin and Lightner.

The New York building was handsomely decorated with bamboo and palms, both in the ball room, where single dances were followed by a cotillion, and on the reception floor, where a hot supper was enjoyed at small tables at 11 o'clock. Delicious punch was served throughout the evening, and the occasion was a bright and delightful one.

Miss Adair, who is one of the prettiest and most attractive of the young women whose introduction to the social life this winter, has contributed largely to its unusual gayety, was a gracious hostess, wearing white radium silk, and her charming guest, Miss Plant, was gowned also in white, a graceful silk mouseline.

Miss Pope and her guests made a cluster of brightness and beauty. Miss Pope's dainty toilette being of pink crepe de chine, Miss Lightner wearing pink flowered chiffon, Miss Asay's gown of pink crepe de chine and roses, Miss Coghlin's handsome dress of pink chiffon velvet, and Miss Arnold wearing coral colored chiffon cloth.

Miss Lena Cunningham, the guest of Miss Kate Robinson, was one of the attractive visiting young ladies, and she wore white radium. Miss Robinson's becoming gown was of white crepe de chine. Miss Watts of Virginia, the guest of Miss Gentry, was charming in white crepe de chine, and Miss Gentry wore embroidered mulle, trimmed with gold roses. Miss Hattie May High was notably pretty in white radium, with a touch of American beauty color. Miss Jeannette Smith was one of the most popular debutantes present, her gown being of princess lace. Miss Bessie Pope was lovely in white point d'esprit over white taffetes, and she wore gold slippers and a girdle of gold.

There was an attractive group of married ladies, who assisted in entertaining and Mrs. Forrest Adair, who received with her daughter, was handsome in eolienne cloth. Mrs. Willie Pope wore a becoming lace gown over pale blue.

The cotillion included many picturesque figures, Miss Adair leading with Mr. Sam Slicer.

Art Association Meeting.

THE members of the Atlanta Art Association are requested to meet Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Carnegie library, when all members are urged to be present. The object of the meeting is that all reports relative to the recent art exhibition may be acted upon and plans made for the work of the year at hand.

The recent exhibition was a success from every standpoint and it is probable that another exhibition of a similar nature will be operated in the early spring. Mrs. Isaac Boyd, president of the association, will preside at the meeting.

War Reminiscences.

THE Atlanta chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will hold an important business meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Atlanta Woman's Club and all members are urged to be present. The feature of entertainment will be paper by Mrs. William C. King on her reminiscences of the war.

Club Scholarship.

THE Atlanta Woman's Club offers to an advanced piano student a year's tuition at the studio of Miss Blatterman, in the Lowndes building. Miss Blatterman acted as teacher in the College of Music of Cincinnati, having been a pupil of Sherwood. Application for this scholarship may be made to Mrs. W. M. Scott, 312 Grant street.

To Miss Burney.

MRS. W. B. DISBRO will entertain informally at dominoes Monday night for Miss Burney, of Rome. Twelve couples will be invited to meet the guest of honor, who is visiting Mrs. Disbro.

Surprise Party.

MISS LEONIE HEIFNER was given a delightful surprise party by a small party of her friends Tuesday night, the occasion to celebrate her birthday. The game of dominoes and dainty refreshments formed the evening's entertainment, and those present were Misses Burney, Wilson, Cofield, Adeline and Wilha Heifner, and Messrs. Griffin, Hardwick, Wilson, of Alabama; Hopkins, Mitchell, Disbro and Dr. Cox.

An Ohio Society.

ALL former residents of Ohio now living in the city are requested to meet at the Piedmont hotel next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of getting acquainted and having a social time, and if desired, to form an Ohio society.

Colonel John Temple Graves will deliver an address of welcome. All Ohio people are invited to attend. In the meantime they are requested to send their names and place of residence on a card to George A. Beattie, 400 Courtland avenue.

Miss Cabaniss to Entertain.

MISS MILDRED CABANISS will entertain informally this afternoon for Miss Mary Louise Smith, of New York, the guest of Miss Louise Todd, and for Miss Sarah Eve, of Augusta.

There will be two tables of bridge for Miss Smith, six of the debutante set will be invited to meet Miss Eve at a game of euchre, and a few guests are invited afterwards for 5 o'clock tea.

Bork-Jones.

A MARRIAGE of interest in Atlanta was that of Miss Cecelia Katherine Bork and Mr. Courtland Stillings Jones, which took place last night at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Bork, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Jones, who is originally from Savannah, is well known and popular in Atlanta, having graduated from the Tech and having been engaged for some time in business here before going to Buffalo, where he has met likewise with success and popularity.

To Miss Leedy.

MISS MARY THOMAS will be the charming hostess at a matinee box party this afternoon at the Grand for Miss Josie Stockdell and her guest, Miss Leedy, of Birmingham. Her other guests will be Miss Constance Knowles, Miss Eugenia Oglesby and Miss Katherine Gholstin.

To Miss Malone.

MISS ZULA MALONE will be the guest of honor this afternoon at a matinee box party at the Grand. Miss Wilha Heifner inviting the following young ladies to meet her: Misses Ethel Hardy, of Mississippi; Marguerite Hemphill, Marguerite Dunlap, Caroline Burney, of Rome; Irene Mitchell, Pauline Hope and Leonie Heifner.

Five O'Clock Tea.

MRS. ROBT. H. BROWN has issued invitations for a 5 o'clock tea on Wednesday afternoon of next week at her home on Ponce de Leon avenue. The affair will be a pretty one at which she will entertain one hundred and fifty ladies.

Rehearsal Party.

OWING to the parties in honor of Miss Zula Malone in anticipation of her wedding to Mr. Cook a delightful affair will be the buffet supper which the Kimball House will give the bridal party after the rehearsal Monday night.

To Bridal Party.

MISS ZULA MALONE and her bridesmaids were the guests of honor at pretty card party yesterday afternoon given by Mrs. W. F. Dykes at her attractive home on West Peachtree street. Eighteen young ladies enjoyed the game of euchre, and the prizes, a Christy picture and a deck of cards, were won by Miss Harriet Angier and Miss Margurite Hemphill. Miss Malone was presented with a beautiful lace handkerchief. All the details of the party were in pink, and dainty refreshments were served.

Mrs. Dykes was a charming hostess in tan crepe de chine, and Miss Malone wore a pretty lingerie dress.

To Mrs. Thompson.

MRS CHAS. GROVES MATTHEWS entertained a few ladies informally at luncheon yesterday for Miss Thompson of Pittsburg, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. G. Hobbs.

Mrs. Orr's Dinner Dance.

MR. AND MRS. J. K. ORR will entertain at a dinner dance tonight in honor of their lovely young daughter, Miss Hattie Orr.

Dinner will be served at 8 o'clock, and afterwards, the cotillion will be danced, the occasion to be marked by elaborate and artistic detail.

Wedding Tonight.

THE wedding tonight of Miss Lily Slaton and Judge Samuel C. Atkinson will be a brilliant social event at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Slaton. The wedding will be followed by a reception, to which four hundred guests are bidden.

To Athens Ladies.

OF the social events of today will be those in honor of Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Mrs. M.W. Welch, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs Billups Phinizy, all of whom came from Athens to attend the Glover-Phinizy wedding. At half after 1 Mrs. Harry Jackson will entertain at luncheon for Mrs. Billups Phinizy, and in the afternoon Mrs. W D Ellis, Jr., will entertain at tea at 4 o'clock for Mrs. Lipscomb Mrs. Welch and Mrs. Crawford.

Mrs. Orr's Reception.

ONE of the most brilliant affairs of the winter was the afternoon reception given yesterday by Mrs. J. K. Orr to introduce to her married friends her lovely young daughter, Miss Hattie Orr.

The palatial home on Peachtree, had its entire lower floor, the arrangement of which is ideal for large entertainment, thrown together for the reception of, perhaps, 300 guests, and the hospitality afforded them was as easy, as gracious, and as elegant as would be admirable in the entertainment of a third the number.

Mrs. Orr and Miss Orr received in the long drawing room at the end of the spacious square reception hall, in which the callers exchanged greetings, this space being as large as the usual reception floor, but opening out on each side were other apartments, in which were placed small tables, where the guests were seated in parties of four or six, one hundred or more at a time, to enjoy a course of delicious hot things and salads, and an ice course, the latter molded in the form of fruits, and all served daintily and with dispatch.

The decorative feature of the affair was very beautiful, the drawing room, in which Mrs. Orr and her daughter received, being a picture of freshness and springlike beauty in white and green. Quantities of smilax and palms were used huge clusters of narcissus and roses, and the other apartments had their prevailing decorative effect in red. Each table had a centerpiece of red roses or carnations and was lighted by red shaded silver in crystal candelabra, while red flowers and foliage plants and vines were disposed with rich tastefulness on all sides. The orchestra was concealed by masses of palms at the rear of the handsome stairway.

Mrs. Orr, the handsome, gracious hostess, wore a white sappho satin gown with a graceful trimming of duchesse lace, and Miss Orr was a picture of fresh, girlish beauty and charm, her gown of lace with blue panne velvet introduced into its lace applique finish. She held an armful of flowers, choosing from the handsome array of debutante bouquets that surrounded her, one of lilies of the valley and one of blush roses.

Assisting in the entertainment of the guests were Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. Frank Inman, Mrs. Edward Brown, Mrs. Charles Gately, Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mrs. duPignon, Mrs. Harry Jackson, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. D. B. Carson, Mrs. E. G. McCabe, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. W. W. Gray and Miss Blanche Carson.

Bell-Wilson.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 10.—(Special.)—Miss Hattie Wilson and Mr. Frank Howe Bell, were married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Wilson, on Vine street, Rev. Dr. T. H. Bell, of Atlanta, assisted by Dr. Howard Lee Jones, of this city, officiated. The Wilson residence was elaborately decorated with ferns, flowers and wedding bells. An altar, which was simulated in the parlor, was covered with smilax and palms. Fred Lowery and Hill Ferguson, of Birmingham, were ushers, while Mr. Fred Wilson, brother of the bride, was the best man and, with the groom, met the bride and the attendants in front of the altar. Mrs. Fred Lowrey led the bridal procession, being matron of honor. She wore a beautiful toilet of lace over apple green silk and carried rose carnations. She was followed by Miss Blanche Bell, of Atlanta, sister of the groom. Miss Bell wore rose net over rose chiffon and taffeta and carried rose carnations. Miss Daisy Estes, of St. Augustine, completed the rainbow of the table with her pretty toilette of pale blue net over blue chiffon and taffetta and, like the other attendants, carried roses and carnations. Little Miss Adele Lowery was the tiny flower girl. After service was performed by the two clergymen, the bride and groom received the congatulations of their friends who were present and later a large reception was held. An elaborate rate wedding supper was served in the dining room, where the decorations were in white carnation and white bells. The presents which were bestowed upon the bridal couple were displayed and they were of exceptional beauty and value.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell left for a wedding journey on a late train, the pretty bride wearing a going away gown of dark plum cloth with a toque to match. After their wedding tour they will be at home at Birmingham.

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FLAKED RYE
Are Synonymous.

Ask your grocer for it, or write us for full particulars about this Greatest Cereal. C. J. Kamper Grocery Company have it at both stores. L. W. Rodgers, South Forsyth Street; A. W. Farlinger, Alexander Street; H. O. Reese & Co., F. C. Wilkerson & Bro., E. G. Akin & Co. are also among those that are handling our goods. Others will soon.

Minneapolis Cereal Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Dept. C.

"The Daylight Corner."

There are some pretty bright young men who look for something different from what other men are wearing. To suit this taste we have made an unusual style of coat, which is rather becoming to most men—it is a single breasted coat with double-breasted lapels. We have made it the extreme length, with a suggestion of fitting in at the waist Do not waste time looking round if you want something out of the usual cut. Six new patterns to choose from, ranging from $18.00 to $22.50.

Eiseman & Weil,
1 Whitehall St.

Just opened the latest in Hats, "Stetson's Special" Derbies and Alpines at $5.00 each, 1906 Blocks.

Social Items.

Miss Julia Meador has returned from Columbus.

Mr. Edward White continues ill at his home on West Fifth street.

Mrs. Anna Von Seldenck and family left yesterday for Staten island.

Mrs. S. J. Nettles and Mrs. H. T. Harllee, of Darlington, S. C. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee Harllee, at 32 Carnegie way.

Miss Susie May Pope and her guests were given a matinee box party at the Grand yesterday.

Miss Virginia Walker will entertain a number of her young friends on Friday afternoon at her home in West End, in celebration of her sixth birthday.

Mr. James Jordan has returned from Sandersville.

Mr. A. C. Henderson, of Buffalo, has been in the city for several days.

Miss Emmie Shields, of Thomson, Ga., spent several days last week with Miss Aline Mitchell on her way to Shorter.

Mr. C. M. Edwardy has returned from Cuba and is quite ill at his home on Cherokee avenue.

Miss Annie Fitten entertains informally tomorrow night for Miss Mary Louise Smith, of New York, and Miss Eleanor Ridley, of LaGrange, the guests of Miss Louise Todd.

Mr. Reuben Stewart has returned from Clinton, Ga.

Mrs. Weldon Bridge and Miss Margaret Bridge, of Pittsburg, who have been visiting in the city, left yesterday for Tallahasee.

Mr. Weldon Bridge returned yesterday to Pittsburg.

Mr. Howard Smith is in Gainesville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Butt, of Augusta, and Mr. Edward Barrett, of Birmingham, spent Tuesday in the city. They returned yesterday to Birmingham, where Mr. and Mrs. Butt will be before returning to England, where they are temporarily residing.

Mrs. Crawford, of Athens, is the guest of Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Jr.

The Wednesday Whist Club met yesterday with Mrs. James W. English, Jr.

Mr. Stephen S. Yeandle is ill at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Yeandle.

Miss Martha Holt of Clayton, Ala., is the guest of Mrs. J. Epps Brown on Ponce de Leon avenue.

Miss Sadie Hart of Millersburg, Ky., is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Bowen.

Pure Food. Burnett's Vanilla.
No pure food commission has ever questioned the absolute purity of BURNETT'S VANILLA. Use Burnett's and take no risks.

MAJOR W. C. PETTY'S DEATH.

Father of Mrs. William B. Waddill Dies in Carthage, N. C.

Major William C. Petty, father of Mrs. William Baxter Waddill, of Atlanta, died at his home in Carthage, N. C., on January 5. Major Petty was one of the most prominent and well known citizens of North Carolina, having been for year's actively engaged in railroad interests, and the industrial development of his state. He was a man who had accumulated wealth and whose influence was felt in every line of business and social life, in educational circles and in the church.

He was a member of the board of directors of the Sanford cotton mill, director of the Carolina Trust Company, manager of the Carthage railroad, trustee of the Baptist university and member of the board of missions of the North Carolina Baptist state convention. Major Petty was an example of usefulness and fidelity whose influence extended far and wide, and whose death is deeply mourned.

Besides his daughter, Mrs. Waddill, of this city, he leaves a wife and five children.

Confirmed By the Senate.

Washington, January 10.—The senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations: Frank Frantz, governor of Oklahoma; H. J. Hagermann, governor of New Mexico; receiver of land office, N. H. Alexanider, at Montgomery, Ala.

J. M. HIGH CO. J. M. HIGH CO.

Great January Silk Sale

Five thousand yards of White Habutai Silk! A most popular fabric because of its sheerness and adaptability to almost any use—will launder like linen. We buy all our Habutai silk direct from Japan and save the middleman's prit. These Silks were specially selected, and we positively save for you at least 20 per cent less than the same qualities can be bought elsewhere.

20-inch White Habutai Silk, yd 25c
27-inch White Habutai Silk, yd 39c
27-inch White Habutai Silk, yd 50c
36-inch White Habutai Silk, yd 50c
36-inch extra quality Habutai Silk, yd 59c
36-in. superior quality Habutai Silk, yd 75c
36-inch finest quality Habutai Silk, yd $1

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All pure silk textures in a splendid range of tasteful new designs. Charming for dressy shirtwaist suits for afternoon dresses and rich tea gowns. They would create a sensation at 65c; but we place the whole consignment on sale. Special at 39c

CREPE DE CHINES.
Every read pure silk. Colors white, ivory cream, light blue, pink, lavend Nile, cardinal turquo and black; 75c would a modest valuation; day's price 59c

Genuine 89c Quality Black Taffeta Silk, 69c
Ten pieces—500 yards—extra quality, stiff, rustling Black Taffeta Silk. Pure, regular retail price is 89c yard; as long as this lasts 69c

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Graduates of German and American Colleges and Hospitals; 25 Years Experience. Specialties
DISEASES OF WOMEN, OHE SKIN AND NVOUS SYSTEM
Offices at Residence: Peachtree Street;
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THEATERS.

The Grand.

The "Sign of the Cross" was once more the attraction at the Grand last night. Apparently this Biblical play still retains some of its old time popularity, for quite an audience greeted the opening curtain. The production was much the same as those which have entertained other Atlanta audiences. Frank Smith as Marcus Superbus and Miss Alberta Keen appeared to please many, if applause may be taken as a criterion. The scenic effects and stage settings were the same as in former years.

A musical attraction of exceptional merit and one that has already made a metropolitan reputation in the leading theaters of the country is "Little Johnny Jones," which may be seen at the Grand this afternoon and tonight with the original production as witnessed for twenty-two weeks in New York and over three months in Chicago last season, with engagements of several weeks in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and St. Louis. No musical play produced for many seasons past has been so widely talked about and no music has been more widely sung or is more familiar to every household in the country than the delightful melodies of "Little Johnny Jones." Amy Leslie, one of the most famous writers on stage events in the country, in her review of the performance in The Chicago Daily News, finds occasion in her column review of the performance to remark: "The play itself redounds tremendously to the credit of so young and busy an author as Mr. Cohan. It reflects much but copies nothing except as a kindly burlesque or candidly given reminiscence. It is kindled with the spirit of harmless, clean frolic and has a story which reads well, simply as a neat report so, concise and intelligent it is. Such a novelty as intelligence either called for or expressed in musical comedy is a departure and the smart little romance, the comedy drama and the plot, have lots of backbone and charm. Wit, sharp, modern, new and agreeable adorns the briefest scene and song, and the music which is likewise the work of this talented young author is so tuneful and simple, so fetching and jaunty that every tune of it crops up at will almost complete as a whistley memory."

"Bankers and Brokers" is the title of one of the most popular offerings of the present treatrical season and will be seen at the Grand Friday and Saturday. The play is a musical comedy, tuneful and witty, full of life and action, constructed on an exceptionally funny plot and serves to introduce those clever comedians, Yorke and Adams, as costars in the amusement firmament. George Tottort Smith and Aaron Hoffman are responsible for the book and lyrics while the music is furnished by the well-known composer, Gus Salzer.

With Miss Rose Coghlan as the star, "The Duke of Killierankie" has begun its third successful season with a brief tour of the states and Canada. In addition to Miss Coghlan's brilliant work, Robert Marshall's exquisite fun is further admirably essed by Mr. Lynn Pratt, Minna ps and Wallace Erskine.

This ction is booked for next Tuesday he Grand.

The Bijou.

"Nine and Nine" has won out in great st the Bijou and the cosy little thea filled at every performance. The pron is one of the most interesting has been seen in Atlanta this s in a melodramatic way. While tory is of the melodramatic sort, this nothing sensational and improba A pretty love story runs through play, and the devotion of Ruth from Silverton is touching. Ruth's ing efforts to reform Silverton bri any a tear to eyes of the spectate

There be a matinee this afternoon and th al night performance during the bal of the week.

PLUMBERS NAME OFFICERS.

R. F. Fields Chosen President of Association—Banquet Follows Election.

At ular meeting of the Master Plu Association Tuesday night, the foll named officers were elected: R. F elds, president; O. Wingate, nt; A. T. Bellingrath, secretary, a M. Loftis, treasurer.

After urnment, the newly elected officers ted the fraternity to a banquet a rand's.

Among ose who spoke was Frank Rouk well known traveler in the trade, gave his impressions of plumbi the southern states.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.
Sure cure for all LIVER TROUBLES and a preventive of TYPHOID and other fevers.
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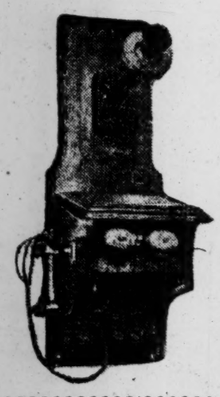

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Best for Medicinal Use.
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50c Per Pint; 25c Per Half Pint.

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DISTILLERS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ATHLETIC CLUB LIMIT HAS BEEN INCREASED

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Atlanta Athletic Club the membership limit of the club was increased from 500 to 525.

At this same meeting the applications for membership of a number of well-known young Atlantans were received, discussed and ten applants were admitted to the club.

The increase of membership of the club was made necessary by the large number of desirable applants, who have been waiting for some time for a chance to get into the club.

The athletic club is the most prosperous organization from an athletic standpoint in the entire south. The club membership consists of the most prominent business men of Atlanta, and is governed by progressive and well informed officers, who give the same attention to the affairs of the club as to their own private business interests.

The dissolution of the Piedmont Athletic Club, the new country club feature, and the establishment of a rifle range at the new East Lake property are among the many causes for the numerous applications for membership.

At present there are over twenty applications for membership to the club still to be acted upon.

RACING SEASON OPENS IN MARCH

Jack Prince Proises Races in Atlantion March 1.

Jack Prince, who is now engaged in building a hippodrome in Nashville, has written a letter to Gus Hutle, in which he states that he intends to start the racing season of Atlanta March 17, or in that neighborhood.

Jack is at present doing a big thing in Nashville. He intends hold a carnival of sport in that city some time this spring, with wrestling matches, bicycle races and skating rink.

Jack is planning for an event season for Atlanta. Of course Walthour will be the big local attraction, and good riders will be brought to the north to give him races. McLeadoran, Butler and others, with probably a couple of Europeans, will be the drawing cards.

The races will all be held at Piedmont Park in an indoor stadium. Jack lost so much money and had many races delayed by the rain last season that he is tired of chancing the rainy.

INDOOR MEET DISCUSSED.

Georgia Interscholastic Association Will Hold Indoor Track Contest February.

At the last meeting of the Georgia Interscholastic Association was decided to hold the annual indoor track meet at the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., February 24.

Five events will have a place on the programme, as follows:

440 yard potato race against time.
Running high jump.
Standing high jump.
Putting the twelve pound shot.
One standing broad jump.

During the meeting committees were appointed to arrange rules for the two divisions of the league during the baseball season. The meeting was attended by representatives of eight prep schools, members of the league, and by several outsiders who are interested in prep sports.

A. A. C. TO PLAY HOWARD.

Red Bird Five Will Meet Howard College Basket Ball Team Friday Night.

The Atlanta Athletic Club basket ball team will play the Howard college five Friday night at the Atlanta Athletic Club. This will be the second game of the Atlanta season.

The Howard college team is said to be an exceptionally clever organization. The game will be refereed by Frank Jones, of Auburn, while Johnnie Bell, of Atlanta, will umpire.

Members of the club will be admitted on the payment of 25 cents, while outsiders can secure admission cards from members by paying 50 cents. Ladies will be admitted free.

The Atlanta Athletic club has only played one game this season and that one with Yale, was lost through the fast playing of the visitors.

The line-up Friday will be as follows:

Athletics.	Position	Howard.
Hitt.	forward	Duke
Doonan.	forward	Jones
Howell.	center	Russell
Hudson.	guard	Greenhill
Hoyt.	guard	Cruise

Paynter Elected Tomate.

Frankfort, Ky., January 10.—The senate and house in joint session today formally elected Judge Thomas H. Paynter to the United States senate, succeeding Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn.

AT CITY PARK,

GREAT SPORT FURNISHED BY TWO-YEAR-OLD BUNCH

New Orleans, January 10.—The 2-year-olds at City park today furnished one of the best contests of the season, Bosserian and Karama running the 3 furlongs head and head, the former drawing away in the last few strides. New Amsterdam, favorite in the steeplechase, fell at the second jump and Conclave shared the same fate at the seventh jump. Czaraphine and Happy Jack, both handicapped by racing conditions, were the other beaten favorites. Modred, Covena and Flying Charcoal were the best of their respective fields and each won with ease.

The attendance was large and the betting spirited. Weather showery; track slow.

FIRST RACE—Three furlongs: Bozrain, 119 (Monroe), 6 to 5, won; Kamama, 118 (Sheehan), 6 to 1, second; Approbation, 118 (Morris), 6 to 1, third. Time, 35 4-5. Early Spring, The Piker, Robert Minton, Reside and Frank Flesher also ran.

SECOND RACE—Six and a half furlongs: Merely Mary Ann, 107 (D. Austin), 2 to 1, won; Margaret Angela, 107 (B. Smith), 6 to 1, second; Gentian, 112 (Daly), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:25. Little Mac, Honeywell, Grace, Pulque, Anne Bryan, Adonis, Topo Chico, Hanthorne, Test, Self Reliant also ran.

THIRD RACE—Short course, steeplechase: Evander, 140 (Ellison), 8 to 1, won; Lights Out, 154 (Pemberton), 9 to 1, second; Pick Time, 146 (Gaylor), 10 to 1, third. Time, 3:29 2-5. Conclave, Longfellow, Sweet Jane, Chanley and New Amsterdam also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Mile and a sixteenth: Modrd, 110 (J. Jones), 3 to 2, won; Lampadrome, 107 (Nicol), 3 to 1, second; Little Elkin, 109 (Morris), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:51 3-5. Monochord, Ben Heywood, Florizel, Foreigner, and Chambliee also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs: Thespian, 105 (McIntyre), 10 to 1, won; Airship, 91 (Parrott), 15 to 1, second; Robin Hood, 100 (Morris), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:09 3-5. Blaze Vail, Sheen, Quinn Brady, Auroceiver, and Czaraphine also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and 70 yards: Covina, 104 (Koerner), 3 to 1, won; Happy Jack, 107 (C. Morris), 8 to 1, second; Double, 112 (Wishard), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:49 3-5. Delcarina, Regale, Brushton, Padre also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Mile and a sixteenth: Flying Charcoal, 100 (Perrett), 3 to 1, won; Helgerson, 100 (McIntyre), 6 to 1, second; Woodshade, 98 (Myers), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:53. Dell Leath, Bassanio, Small Talk, Rian, Arab, Digby Bell, Earnest Farnwell, Augurtha, King of the Valley, Postman, Little Giant, and Leader also ran.

City Park Entries.

First Race—Six furlongs, selling: Little James, Molo B, 111; Mattie H, 112; Clique, Gus Lanka, Custus, 114; Alice Dougherty, 117; Major Carpenter, Best Man, Bluish, 119; April Shower, Loch Goil, 122.

Second Race—Seven furlongs: Salt and Pepper, 102; Lythelist, Yachting Girl, Clover Nook, Ever Near, 107; The Only Way, Paron Springs, Gold Monk, Captain Johnson, Brick Top, Jacob, James H. Reed, Blackball, 109.

Third Race—Six furlongs, selling: Esterre, 109; Eseterjoy, Match, Lineal, 111; Alcantara, 114; Immortelle, Merry Acrobat, 117; Mint Sauce, J. Ed Grillo, Norel, Fancy Man, 119; Roommate, Cascine, 122.

Fourth Race—Five and a half furlongs: Polly Prim, Leta Duffy, Lady Charade, Tinker, Vi O 99; St. Joseph, 111; Quinn Brady, Kargus, Dr. Mack, 104; Delta A, 115; St. Tammany, 117; Pat Bulger, 120.

Fifth Race—Mile and seventy yards: Jack Dolan, 96; Bellindian, 99; Grenade, 101; Kleinwood, 104; Yorkshire Lad, 105; Harry Stephens, Sailor Boy, Shawana, 109; Gus Heidorn, 110.

Sixth Race—Five and half furlongs, selling: Mary Morris, Margaret M, Mathis, 100; Number Eleven, 102; Oak Grove, Eurocia, Telepathy, Poetry, 105; Begonia 107; Tichimingo, 110.

Will Report Consular Bills.

Washington, January 10.—The senate committee on foreign relations today concluded its consideration of Senator Lodge's bill for the reorganization of the consular service and authorized its author to report it favorably as amended.

RACES MARKED BY INTERFERENCE

Ed Early Was Disqualified in Last Race.

Throwing Out of Winner in This Race Allowed the Favorites To Score an Even Break with Long-Priced Horses.

New Orleans, La., January 10.—The disqualification of Ed Early for repeated interference with Tyrolean, in the last race at the fair grounds today, enabled the favorites to break even. Interference and crowding, more or less serious, marked every race on the card.

In the sixth race Tyrolean, running head and head with Ed Early through the stretch, was bumped into twice, and just as they reached the wire were thrown by Early's wide swerve. The impact threw Tyrolean back several feet and he fell on the wrong side of the wire, but the judges held that the horses had already reached the wire when they came together and gave Tyrolean the race.

Horse Radish and Gay Adelaide were the other winning favorites. The weather was rainy and track slow. Consuelo II was run up to $700 and brought in. King's Charm was claimed out of the third race for $1,100 by S. Lewis. Newton Bennington' Deoro, a Belmont bred 2-year-old, who has shown considerable promise, was sold at private sale to S. T. Whitford for $2,500.

FIRST RACE—Five and a half furlongs: Vivian, 99 (Freeman), 9 to 1, won; King's Gem, 104 (Feicht), 4 to 1, second; Mazzini, 104 (Leibert), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:10 1-5. Walter Schiffer, Pepper Dickson, Ancient Witch, Verbosity, Catherine R, Sweet Favor ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Southern Cross, 104 (Green), 6 to 1, won; Optional, 101 (Sewell), 6 to 5, second; Odd Ella, 92 (Johansen), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:17 4-5. Dusky, Pretorius, Dancing Nun, Roue, John Randolph, Pickles, Vagary, Daniel C ran.

THIRD RACE—One mile: Consuelo II, 98 (L. Jones), 13 to 2, won; Seavoyage, 97 (Johansen), 15 to 1, second; Lucky Charm, 107 (Sewell), 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:46 1-5. Dromio, Roderick, Henry O, Rather Royal, Wedgewood, Fred Hornbeck, Viperine and Besterling ran.

FOURTH RACE—Mile, handicap: Horse Radish, 104 (Sewell), 9 to 10, won; Excitement, 103 (Freeman), 5 to 1, second; Reidmore, 105 (Dickson), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:45 4-5. Towns ran.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs: Gay Adelaide, 104 (Sewell), 5 to 2, won; Scholarie, 100 (D. Hall), 17 to 2, second; Ben Lear, 106 (Feicht), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:18 3-5. Norwood Ohio, Gallant, Hannibal Bey, Merry Bell, Dapple Gold and Pancreatis ran.

SIXTH RACE—One mile: Tyrolean, 99 (Walsh), 5 to 2, won; Mabel Simms, 98 (Shilling), 8 to 1, selling; Commandant, 107 (Feicht), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:49 2-5. Ed Early finished first, but was disqualified. Dorothy Dodd, All Scarlet, Melville R and Affrey ran.

Fair Grounds Entries.

First Race—Six furlongs, selling: Loricate, 113; Enverite, 114; Mordella, 107; Wholer, 106; Optional, Girdle, Many Thanks, 104; Dave Sommers, 110; Go to Win, Il Dottore, 105; Slow Poke, 103; Bonebrake, Investor, 101; Paul Clifford, 111; Fancy Dress, 102.

Second Race—Mile, selling: Friendless, Tower, Hickory Corners, 105; Lee Stinson, 108; Jim Collins, 104; Calthness, North Wind, 103; Brimful, Don't You Dare, Pennant, 100; John Randolph, 96; Maggie Doreen, 98; Peter Becker, 94; Bouvier, 100.

Third Race—Three and a half furlongs: Blackdock, 115; Salvisa, Miss Custis, Miss Hynes, Dr. J. F. Aitken, Dorothy M, Marietta, Bush, 112; St. Cloud, *W. A. Gorman George K, 110; *Little Wanda, Dr. Grantham, May Gilmore, 107. *W. Shields' entry.

Fourth Race—Mile, selling: Arabo, 108; Footlight's Favorite, 111; Dolinda, 109; Dr. Hart, Bravery, 100; Gamara, 110; Don't Ask Me, 109; Whippoorwill, Bronze Wing, 105; McWilliams Phoebus, 107; Lemon Girl, 98; Flagvigny, 109; Colonist, 101; Nine, 102.

Fifth Race—Mile, selling: Firing Line, 108; Kickshaw, 106; Saul, 105; Van Hope, Fra Filipo, 104; Athena, 103; Leeking, Fairbury, Sneer, Lady Hay, Soldier of Fortune, 100; Gay Lizette, Raviana, 99; Brilliant, 96; O. G. Parke, 88.

Sixth Race—Mile and a sixteenth: Baywood, 117; Erne, Burke Cochran, 109; PPrince Salm Salm, 106; Nut Cracker, 107; Merry Pioneer, 102; Augur, Passive, 102; Brookston Benmora, 101; Semper Vivax, 109; Mirthless, 97; Consuelo II, 98; Evie Green, 90; Letty, 85.

PELICANS AFTER PLAYERS.

Charley Frank Will Have a Number of His Old Men Back at Start of Season.

A large number of the old Pelican players will be back again with Charlie Frank at the beginning of the baseball season this year.

Frank has announced that he is sure of the return of First Baseman Beck, Second Baseman Williams, Shortstop Holly, and possibly Third Baseman Rohe. This will give him the same infield with which he won the pennant last year.

His outfield will need strengthening, as the only old man back will be Nadeau in left. Breffenstein has signed up for another season, however, and Phillips will probably be on hand.

NASHVILLE FANS JOYFUL.

Mike Finn Announces That He Has About Completed Team, and That It Is a Lulu.

According to the Nashville papers Mike Finn has about completed his work of gathering together a capable team for Nashville, and will announce his selections shortly.

Finn states that he has signed a good first baseman, a strong pitcher, a snappy shortstop and a hard hitting outfielder, but of course refuses to tip the names, as well as the positions.

As soon as he lands two more men he is after it will be all off with the hopes and pennant wishes of the other teams, according to Finn.

LAJOIE SIGNS CONTRACT.

Clevelander Has Signed the First Contract Since the Big League War Days.

Larry Lajoie recently placed his name to a Cleveland contract, the first one he has signed since the old war time days of the big leagues when he was secured by Cleveland from the Philadelphias.

The price he receives for his services this season has not been made public by the Cleveland management but it is said to be the largest paid to any ball player this year.

Lajoie is perfectly satisfied with his treatment by the club and so are the majority o fthe Nap players. Three players received cuts in their salaries.

Nig Clarke was among the first men on the Cleveland list to sign a contract.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

AMONG THE VISITORS AT THE state capitol yesterday were State Senator Robert Hanby, of Clayton, and Colonel Benton Odom, of Baker county. Both gentlemen report the continuance of prosperity in the sections which they have so ably represented, and in which they have such large personal followings.

AT THE RECOMMENDATION OF the grand jury, Governor Terrell has appointed W. A. Hawkins, judge of the county court of Turner county, for four years. Judge Hawkins has a large following of friends and admirers in the new county, where his appointment is sure to receive a hearty welcome. As yet no solicitor has been appointed for Turner county.

TWO STANDING COMMITTEES OF council will meet this afternoon. The committee on electric and other railways will hold a session at 3 o'clock, and the police committee will meet at 5 o'clock. Only routine matters are pending before either committee.

WORD WAS RECEIVED IN ATLANta yesterday that Mrs. Cay, wife of Colonel Raymond Cay, a prominent banker, naval stores operator and member of Governor Jennings' staff, who was thrown from her carriage two weeks ago in Jacksonville by a runaway horse, and her skull fractured, has improved to such an extent in the last five days that physicians now say she will recover. For days she lay at the point of death, and now that it is almost certain that she will get well, it will be gratifying to her friends in Atlanta, where she has so often visited for many years.

CAPTAIN A. H. SMITH, ONE OF Greene county's most prominent farmers, passed through Atlanta yesetrday on his way to attend the meeting of the Cotton Growers' Association, at New Orleans. Mr. Smith is also a member of the legislature, and rendered valuable service in legislation last summer in matters of importance to farmers.

A WARRANT WAS SWORN OUT against Thomas H. Giddens, in Judge Ormond's court yesterday, for assault with intent to kill on Fireman W. A. Pope. Giddens has been removed to the Tower. He was arrested Tuesday afternoon for shooting twice at Pope just in front of Stewart's stables, on Alabama street.

JUDGE BROYLES YESTERDAY morning bound over Jesse Harris, a negro, in a $500 bond. Harris was caught by Officers Fleming and Van Winkle in the store of Williams & Johnson, on Edgewood avenue. He claimed that the officers pushed him into the store.

FRANK EDMONDSON, OF THE EDmonson drug store, at 14 South Broad street, stated yesterday that the poison which rendered Guy Gentry unconscious last Monday night was neither bought nor taken in his place of business.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK-Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville and Nashville suit occupied the entire session of the United States court yesterday. Immediately after court convened Judge Newman ruled upon the admissibility of documentary evidence, which had been a disputed point between the attorneys during the session Tuesday, declaring that the information rightfully belonged to the jury. The case will consume the rest of the current week.

A MULE DRAWING A DRAY SLIPped upon the asphalt coming up the hill at the Erskine memorial fount yesterday and in the fall broke a foreleg just above the knee. The animal was rendered useless by the accident and was given its death by Dr. Carnes, veterinary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. George Flemister, a negro drayman, was the owner of the animal.

PRINTUP JACKSON, WHOSE HOME is on Fair street, is quite ill in Jacksonville, where he has been working for the past year, according to advices received by his family yesterday. His condition was serious enough to warrant his mother to leave by the next train for the Florida metropolis. Young Jackson is well known in Atlanta, where he has resided all his life until about a year ago.

RICH EDGE, THE CLAYTON COUNty boy who is charged with having attempted the life of the night train dispatcher at Hapeville, and who has been placed in the Fulton county jail, was resting easily yesterday and unless there is a change for the worse he will be able to use crutches within the next week or ten days.

HARRY HENDERSON, WHO IS well known to the patrons of the Folsom hotel, who was seriously injured by a fall down the steps at the hotel on Marietta street a few days ago, is showing improvement at his home on Formwalt street, where he was carried. He is receiving every possible attention from surgeons.

EDWARD M. DURANT, THE WELL known insurance man, who was at one time one of the successful newspaper reporters in Atlanta, is now out after being confined to his home for a month with a sprained knee joint. A step ladder Mr. Durant had ascended took a slide while he was upon the top step and a crippled joint was the result. Mr. Durant is now moving about on crutches and is lamenting that he had just allowed his accident insurance policy to go by.

WORK ON TEARING DOWN THE brick store at the southwest corner of Washington and Hunter streets was begun several days ago. As soon as the ground is cleared work will start on the new fire engine house, which the railroads are to erect for the city to take the place of the one now located at the head of Waverly Place on Washington street. The work of tearing away the store on the corner of Washington and Hunter is the first actual preliminary work looking to the building of the new railroad terminals and the Washington street viaduct.

Named by the President.

Washington, January 10.—President Roosevelt today sent to the senate the nomination of Henry C. Stimson to be United States attorney for the southern district of New York to succeed Henry L. Burnett. Postmasters: Alabama, Blevins S. Perdue, Greenville; Prelate D. Barker, Mobile; William G. Starke, Troy; Walter T. Stewart, Sylacauga. Arkansas: William D. Foster, Gravette. Florida: Walter F. Mickle, Fort Meyers.

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Bargains in unredeemed Diamonds.
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AROUND THE WORLD

With William Jennings Bryan

The first of a series of letters from Mr. Bryan, who is circling the world, will appear in next Sunday's Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION has pleasure in announcing that in its issue of January 14 there will apppear the first of a series of weekly letters from the pen of William Jennings Bryan, who is now making a tour of the world.

Mr. Bryan crossed the Pacific to Japan, stopping a day at Honolulu en route, and has already concluded his visit in Japan, Korea and China. He is now at the Philippine Islands, whence his itinerary will include India, Palestine, Egypt and the various countries of Europe. After crossing the Atlantic and spending a brief time at home, he will sail again from San Francisco, making a special trip to Australia and New Zealand.

A better time for Mr. Bryan's tour, from the standpoint of the reader, could not possibly have been chosen. Extraordinary changes are in progress in nearly every section of the Old World. The oriental slumber of centuries is broken; a new regime dominates the Far East; the old idea as to the relative strength and importance of European and Asiatic nations has been rudely jolted, and Caucasian contempt for the Mongolian has given place to the respect which triumphant might never fails to command. How are the conditions to affect the interests of the United States? How are they affecting the Japanese, Chinese and Koreans? It will be interesting, will it not, to have Mr. Bryan's leisurely-taken observations answering these questions?

It is to be hoped that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are progressing rapidly toward civilized conditions, and that American control means a glorious new birth of light and liberty and self control and improved material prosperity for the teeming millions. Certainly wonderful changes are going on in the Philippines. Mr. Bryan is making a careful study of the conditions and the record will be spread out in full for the benefit of The Constitution's readers. Recent cable reports from the Philippines state that Mr. Bryan is counseling Filipinos who are clamoring for independence, to yield loyal obedience to the American government.

The great empire of India is also undergoing mighty changes. The leaven of western education and missionary effort is breaking down barbarous customs. An extraordinary movement from Hinduism to Christianity has lately become evident. Mr. Bryan will investigate also the workings of the English colonial system there as compared with our own in the Philippines.

It is well known that the great Jewish Zionist movement contemplates the reoccupation of Palestine by the Jews. Already many thousands of Jews are settled there. The awful slaughter in Russia has drawn the Jews of all countries closer together, as witnessed by great demonstrations of sympathy and the giving of immense relief sums. All signs point to an increasing solidarity of this ancient and most remarkable race, which is very significant in view of the fact that many students of Biblical prophecy contend that the Jews are to have again a national existence, with a capital at Jerusalem. In the light of these facts, Mr. Bryan's letters from Palestine, will have vastly more than the interest ordinarily attaching to correspondence from the Holy Land.

Egypt, too, as a result of many years' control by Great Britain, is rapidly becoming a modern country. Its progress and new conditions will, of course, be graphically depicted by Mr. Bryan.

From Egypt Mr. Bryan will go to Europe. What the conditions will be in Turkey and the Balkan states, in Russia, in Austria-Hungary, and in the countries of Western Europe when he gets there it is of course impossible to say: Russia may be a republic, Poland may be independent, the Austro-Hungarian empire may be dismembered; but, at all events, there is certain to be no lack of material for letters of the most genuine interest.

It is doubtful if any other American citizen, holding no official position, would be accorded the distinguished honors which fall to Mr. Bryan's lot in foreign countries. On his arrival in Tokio he was entertained by the leading statesmen of Japan, and was received by the mikado. Undoubtedly a similar experience awaits him in every capital he shall visit.

Mr. Bryan witnessed the great naval review celebrating the new Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the monster reception given Admiral Togo at Tokio.

The letters already in hand from Japan are literally as full of human interest as an egg is full of meat; for, be it remembered, Mr. Bryan is not only one of America's two foremost public men, but he is also a newspaper man whose keen faculties of observation instinctively seize on and record the details concerning men, women and children, surroundings and events which come within the range of every reader's active interest. A great deal has been written about Japan; but see Japan and the Japanese through Mr. Bryan's eyes, and it will seem as though you are acquiring a most pleasant and never before realized familiarity with the Land of the Rising Sun.

The article to appear January 14 is the fruit of a single day's visit at Honolulu. From the early morning hour when, on disembarking from the steamship Manchuria he was received by an enthusiastic reception committee and decorated with garlands of flowers, until the return to the ship at nightfall, when the flower-garlanding process was repeated, it was a day of extraordinary interest and activity, the record of which will cause the reader to wonder how so great a variety of incident and observation could possibly be crowded into the interval between sunrise and sunset.

Assuredly the readers of The Constitution will enjoy a rare treat in journeying around the world with William Jennings Bryan.

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CASCADE PURE WHISKY

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By careful methods of distillation, purification, aging and bottling, Cascade preserves all that is desirable in the grain. A strictly hand made sour mash, copper distilled and aged by time alone.

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JIM GRIGGS TO LEAD DEMOCRATS IN FIGHT

HON. JAMES M. GRIGGS,
Who is Being Urged To Accep t Chairmanship of Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

By Jos: Ohl.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—(Special.)—The members of the Georgia delegation in congress have unanimously selected Judge Griggs as Georgia's member of the congressional campaign committee, with the understanding that he will be a candidate for the chairmanship of the committee, the place he so ably filled in one campaign.

It is believed that if Judge Griggs consents to take the chairmanship, he will have no opposition, though several other men have been suggested on the assumption that he would not again serve.

Judge Griggs has taken the question under conside ration.

STANDARD OIL SECURES DELAY

Missouri Hearing Goes Over Until Friday.

Supreme Court Will Not Pass on Power to Make Rodgers Answer Questions Until That Day—Main Hearing Is Upheld.

New York, January 10.—The hearing before a commissioner in the quo warranto proceedings brought by Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri to oust three oil companies from that state, was put over until afternoon today. This was done in order to allow Mr. Hadley and his counsel and counsel for the Standard Oil Company, to appear in the supreme court and make an argument on the order issued by that court to H. H. Rogers instructing him to show cause why he shall not answer the questions asked him by Mr. Hadley.

The questions were in the main intended to bring out whether or not the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, owns or controls a majority of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Missouri, the Republic Oil Company, of New York, and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

When the order to show cause was taken up before Justice Gildersleeve in the supreme court today, William V. Rowe and Frank Hagerman, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, asked that the hearing on the question whether Mr. Rogers shall be compelled to answer the questions be put over until Friday morning. Justic Gildersleeve granted the motion.

The counsel for the Standard Oil Company informed the court that they had not had time to prepare an answer. They also requested that the hearing before Commissioner Sanborn should be held in abeyance until after the argument before the supreme court. Justice Gildersleeve therefore ordered that all proceedings before Commissioner Sanborn be stayed until Friday at 2 p. m. or until after argument on the order to show cause. Judge H. S. Priest, of St. Louis, co West for the Standard Oil Company, arrived here today to take part in the case.

Announcement of Veterans' Reunion.

New Orleans, La., January 10.—General William E. Mickle, adjutant general, makes official announcement that the sixteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in this city April 27. Committees are already at work, and they promise that this meeting shall be the finest in the history of the association.

SICK HEADACHE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

KIDNAPED WIFE, CHARGES DAWSON

Green Tenant, an Engineer, Arrested by Detectives.

Green Tenant, an engineer on the Southern railroad, was arrested last night by Detectives Lanford and Kilpatrick charged with kidnaping, on a warrant sworn out by W. H. Dawson in Justice of the Peace Ormond's court.

At the time of the arrest, Tenant was preparing to leave his home on North avenue for the yards to take charge of his engine, which was ready to leave the city.

The trial of the case will, probably be held this morning, as Tenant says that he has done nothing wrong, and will demand an immediate trial.

According to the story told by Tenant last night, he is under arrest charged with kidnaping the wife of W. H. Dawson, who swore out the warrant.

The warrant states that the kidnaping was done in Fulton county, during December, while Tenant says that Dawson lives in Birmingham, and so does the woman, and that if he had kidnaped her, which he denies, he would have had to kidnap her from Birmingham instead of from Atlanta.

He says that he has not been in Birmingham some time, and has not seen Mrs. Dawson for an equal length of time. He is of the opinion that Mrs. Dawson has voluntarily left the home of her husband.

TABERNACLE SHOWS GROWTH

Reports Read Last Night at Annual Meeting of Baptist Tabernacle Church.

Reports read at the annual meeting of the Tabernacle Baptist church last night show that that church has just closed the most successful year in its history.

The report on the church work proper was read by R. N. Fickett, Sr., chairman of the board of deacons, and the reports on the various institutions of the chruch were read by Rev. L. G. Broughton, the pastor.

The reports showed that the church had made a net gain of 219 in membership during the year 1905, and that the membership was now slightly in excess of 1,800, while the Sunday school has a membership of 1,400.

The aggeegate receipts of the church, including its different institutions, was, for the year, $48,265.14. Of this amount $19,421.03 was to the church proper; $20,318.26 to the infirmary, and $8,525.85 to the other institutional undertakings.

The various institutional branches of the Tabernacle were shown to be the infirmary, the training school for nurses, the school of English language and literature the Tabernacle dormitory, the Bible training school, the March Bible conference and the industrial school for boys and girls.

There are twelve salaried assistants, beside the pastor, who aid in conducting these various institutional branches of the work.

It was announced during the meeting that Miss Beulah B. Fullers, secretary and treasurer of the Bible training school, had offered to pay the expenses of E. H. Peacock, city missionary of the Tabernacle, for a visit to the church of Rev. Russell H. Conwell, in Philadelphia, and the Moody church in Chicago. Mr. Peacock will soon leave on this trip, his object being to study the institutional work conducted on a large scale by both those churches.

Following the business meeting, services were conducted, in which Dr. Broughton addressed the congregation.

MORE TESTIMONY AGAINST DECATUR

Middy's Second Trial Continued Yesterday.

Witnesses on Stand Yesterday Gave Practically Same Evidence as That Produced During First Trial of Decatur Held Last Week.

Annapolis, Md., January 10.—The court martial proceedings in the case of Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., against whom there are charges of hazing, and "encouraging or countenancing hazing," were continued today.

There is a charge and specification in the present case under the act of 1903, which makes "encouraging or countenancing hazing" a dismissal offense, exactly the same as active participation in hazing. There are also two specifications under the charge of hazing. Decatur was tried on charges a few days ago and acquitted.

The trial of Midshipman John P. Miller, of Lancaster, Ky., will follow that of Decatur. There are two charges against him, each supported by four specifications.

The court at once took up the question of the plea in bar submitted by Decatur's counsel, raising the question of whether or not the last specification in the case was not materially the same as the one on which Decatur had already been tried. This, if true, it was argued, would put the prisoner in jeopardy for the same offense.

Judge Advocate Harrison argued that hazing and "encouraging or countenancing hazing" were distinct offenses, and therefore it was perfectly proper for the accused to be tried on the latter charge, after acquittal on the charge of hazing. The court overruled the plea.

Fourth Classman Chester S. Roberts was the first witness for the prosecution. He said that "at supper formation some one came up behind me and gave me a message to carry to an upper class man. He said to me to tell the upper class man: 'If she had been a dog, do you think she would have taken it in this way?' I think it was Mr. Decatur who told me to go to his room, and I did so. It was room 98."

Witness further stated that Fourth Classmen Benson and Grother were in the room and that he did not see Decatur.

Half the World Wonders.

how the other half lives. Those who use Bucklen's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores and all Skin eruptions; they know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds street, Springfield, Ills., says: "I regard it one of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." Guaranteed by all druggists. 25c.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, A NEGRO, WAS arrested last night by Call Officers Dorsett and Hulsey charged with cutting Ola McNeal, a negro woman, at 24 Ellis street. The woman was not seriously injured, but her face is severely lacerated.

THE FAMOUS BIG WHISTLE CHEWING TOBACCO—strictly speaking—is a higher class tobacco, but, within reach of all tobacco users, having received at St. Louis the only voluntary award made on any tobacco. A chewer is always assured of the best value for his money and of a solid, sweet chew, with all the natural tobacco flavor retained. ***

Entries for Ormond Races

New York, January 10.—Entries for the fourth international Ormond-Daytona beach automobile races, which closed yesterday, show twenty-two internatjonal competitors with a total entry in all races of 166. The touring car which figured in last winter's tournament has been eliminated with the exception of one event, in which the regular stock car figures. In horse power the entries this year show an increase of more than 25 per cent and for the first time in the history of automobile racing two cars, one of 200 and the other of 250-horse power, will be seen in competition. From the point of numbers the foreign cars will be in the majority.

CEYLON TEA

GREEN or BLACK

Is a great boon to the thousands who may not drink coffee because of its ill effects. The full body, rich flavor, and absolute purity of Ceylon tea make it the ideal substitute for coffee as a breakfast beverage. If coffee does not agree with you try it.

HOW TO MAKE IT—Use half the quantity as of other tea, fresh boiling water. Steep four or five minutes.

TETLEY'S TEA

ABSOLUTELY PURE — UNIFORM QUALITY

INDIA — TRADE MARK — CEYLON

Millions drink it because its purity appeals to all tea lovers.

OVERCOATS

Which style Coat do you prefer—Dress Length, Short, Covert or Rain Coat? All three are here in large variety. The forty inch Coat, (shown in picture), in Black and Oxford mixtures, serge or silk lined,

$12.50 to $20.00

Short boxy Covert Top Coats, in the new shades, grays and blacks, some silk lined, others serge lined,

$12.50 to $20.00

Rain Coats, the largest assortment shown in the city. Selecting from such a variety means that you can be well pleased; having all the newest effects to select from spread out before you, and to try them all on means satisfaction in every way. Prices are satisfactory, too—ranging from

$10.00 to $30.00

ESSIG BROS.,

"Correct Clothes for Men."

26 WHITEHALL STREET.

NEGRO KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Simon Allen Was Blown to Atoms Yesterday While Trying To Dry Out Some Dynamite.

Simon Allen, a negro man, was blown to atoms yesterday morning in a dynamite explosion which occurred at the railroad camp of J. T. Pruden at Ellen N station.

The negro was engaged at the time of the accident in trying to dry out some 200 pounds of the explosive. In some way the dynamite ignited and the explosion followed.

A good deal of damage resulted from the explosion, trees being uprooted and the glass from windows being shattered. Coroner Thompson visited the scene, but decided that an inquest would be unnecessary.

AMATEUR RACES PLANNED.

Gus Castle Says That These Races Will Be Bigger Than Ever This Season.

Gus Castle is planning a number of amateur races to be held some time this spring.

The principal race of the year from an amateur standpoint of course will be the big Memorial day race, April 26. On this date Gus expects to have the largest entry list in the history of the event.

He says that he will have something like $300 worth of prizes for that occasion in bicycles, medals and other things dear to the young riders.

MORTUARY.

Lewis F. Partridge.

Lewis F. Partridge died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 425 Pulliam street, after an illness of several weeks. He was 54 years of age and is survived by a wife. For twenty-three years Mr. Partridge was a car finisher for the Southern railway. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence and the interment will take place at Westview cemetery.

Henry Spinks.

Funeral services of Henry Spinks, who died Monday afternoon at Wesley Memorial hospital, were held yesterday afternoon at the home of the parents of deceased, 73 Wilson street. Interment took place at Casey's cemetery.

W. J. Lamb.

The funeral of W. J. Lamb, who died Monday in Milledgeville, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the family residence, 5 Ponders avenue. The interment was at Casey's cemetery.

William Von Seldeneck.

The body of William VonSeldeneck, who was killed at his residence, 82 West Peachtree place, about a week ago by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own hands, was sent yesterday by Barclay & Brandon to Staten Island, N. Y., for funeral and interment.

Miss Lila Mastin, Huntsville, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala., January 10.—(Special.) Relatives in Huntsville have been notified of the death in St. Louis of Miss Lila Mastin, a former resident of this city. Miss Mastin was born in Huntsville and spent the greater part of her life here. During recent years she has lived with her sister, Mrs. O'Fallon, in St. Louis, and was one of the managers of the St. Louis Methodist Orphans' home.

Jacob Schild.

The funeral of Jacob Schild, the sculptor, who died suddenly on Monday at his boarding house on Whitehall street, will take place at 3 o'clock tomorrow from the chapel of the Patterson undertaking establishment. The interment will be in the Turn Verein lot at Oakland.

Judge George B. Stovall.

Madison, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Judge George B. Stovall, of this city, died at his residence here this morning at 2 o'clock. He had been sick with cancer of the stomach for several weeks and his death was not unexpected.

Judge Stovall was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Madison. He was born in this county and since young manhood had resided in this city. He was most successful in his business carer and founded the Bank of Madison, an old and solid institution of the city, of which he was president. He was about 72 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves behind him a name untarnished in a long business career. A wife and four children survive him: Mrs. Rosa Porter, of this city; Mrs. J. Wright Adamson, of Cedartown; Dr. Arnold Stovall, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Will Trawick, of Cedartown, and Miss Ida Stovall.

His funeral will be preached tomorrow from the Methodist church, of which he was a consistent member.

The Senator's Acumen.

(From The Milwaukee Sentinel.)

"I have always noticed," remarked the man who comments on things, "that the man who eats the most is not always the fattest."

"True," replied Senator Badger, "and I have also noticed that the man who talks the most is not always the wisest."

FARMERS FLOCK TO NEW ORLEANS

Promise of Large Attendance of Cotton Growers.

President Jordan Was a Visitor On the Floor of the Cotton Exchange. Confident Cotton Will Be Held For Fifteen Cents.

New Orleans, January 10.—The three days' session of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association begins here tomorrow with promise of a large attendance. Delegates began to gather today and there will be a rush hither from the southern towns from now on until the convention is called to order.

President Harvie Jordan arrived today and said that Georgia would have probably a larger representation than last year. President Walter Clark, of the Mississippi division, and President W. H. Seymour of the Alabama division, were also among the arrivals today.

President Jordan was a visitor on the floor of the cotton exchange today. He said the farmers now have the cotton in their hands and that he was confident that they would hold it until they got 15 cents the price they desire.

Injunction Against Odell.

Cincinnati, Jauary 10.—The claim of W. J. Odell to the Holzman seat in the New York stock exchange was denied by United States District Judge Thompson late yesterday, and an injunction was issued to prevent any interference with the sale of the seat. On the outcome of this litigation depends the amount to be realized for the creditors of Holzman & Co., bankrupts, and the recent sale of the seat for $85,000 is declared by the court to be regular and proper. The same will be appealed.

Commission Merchants Meet.

Milwaukee, Wis., January 10.—More than 200 members of the National League of Commission Merchants met in Milwaukee today at the annual convehtion of that body, which will last throughout the week. Among the subjects to be discussed during the convention are private car line abuses and how they may be remedied; unfair competition by express companies, how it may be abolished, and commissions and credits. The first session was taken up with routine reports.

Royal TRADE MARK THE "WHITEST" COLLAR MADE

LINEN 15c EACH

(ROYAL 31)

If your dealer does not keep these collars he can get them for you of EMICH & STRAUB, Southern Wholesale depot 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT promptly for coughs and colds, and prevent pneumonia. 25 cents a bottle at all drug stores.

Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body.

For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS WANTED FOR HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Office of County School Commissioner of Dougherty County, Ga., Albany, Ga., 1906. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of County School Commissioner of Dougherty County, at Albany, Ga., up to noon of the 2nd day of February, 1906, for the erection and completion of a high school building, according to the plans and specifications of Bruce & Everett, architects, as now on file with L. E. Welch, County School Commissioner of Dougherty County, at his office at Albany, Ga. Payments to be made as per specifications.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000, payable to the undersigned, in order to secure good faith on the part of the bidder.

Bond to be given as per specifications.

Copy of complete plans and specifications can be had upon application to Bruce & Everett, architects, Atlanta, Ga., and a copy open to the inspection of the public is now in file at the office of L. E. Welch, County School Commissioner.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

L. E. WELCH,
County School Commissioner.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Lucy Caldwell, administratrix of John A. Caldwell, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—H. H. Smith, administrator estate of Mrs. E. J. Smith, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—J. W. Blair, guardian of Sarah Workman and Rebecca Workman, minors, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to ntotify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Charles M. Roberts, administrator of Jacob Hassinger, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notfy lall persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—William M. Jackson, administrator of the estate of Stephen A. Hubbard, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—E. N. Close, guardian of William and E. P. Watkins, minors, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—E. N. Close, administrator of Rebecca D. Watkins, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said tdministrator should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Mrs. Ella Baer, administratrix of estate of Max J. Baer, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—J. K. Orr, guardian of J. K. Orr, Jr., and Hattie Orr, minors, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Tolman T. Williams, administrator of estate of Emmie Vonder Hoya, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—John Cobb has applied for letters of administration on the estate of William Cobb, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—G. A. K. Stevens has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Frank A. Arnold, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—James T. Danforth has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Saleta A. Kennedy, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Herbert M. Coffin has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Frederick W. M. Coffin, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—J. L. Riley has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Harry W. Young, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Mrs. Ella Baer, administratrix of estate of Max J. Baer, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—J. K. Orr, guardian of J. K. Orr, Jr., and Hattie Orr, minors, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Tolman T. Williams, administrator of estate of Emmie Vonder Hoya, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—John Cobb has applied for letters of administration on the estate of William Cobb, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—G. A. K. Stevens has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Frank A. Arnold, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—James T. Danforth has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Saleta A. Kennedy, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Herbert M. Coffin has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Frederick W. M. Coffin, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—J. L. Riley has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Harry W. Young, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—William H. Johnson has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Thomas F. Johnson, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Mrs. S. F. Toland has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Rhoda Peyton, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—H. S. Harper has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin A. Camp, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Katherine Maud died intestate, and no person has applied for and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in February next, unless valid objection is made thereto.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Bernard Vignaux, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in February next, unless valid objection is made thereto.

JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

THERE'S a richness—a ripe, full-flavored goodness—in LEWIS 66 Rye you will find in no other whiskey. In

Lewis 66 Rye

Grandfather finds the same qualities that made it his favorite, back in the olden days. Best of all for medicinal purposes.

AWAY ABOVE EVERY THING

Obtainable wherever the best whiskies are.

STRAUSS, PRITZ & CO., Distillers, CINCINATI, O.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—It being necessary that a guardian should be appointed for Rosa and Ruby Hoskins, minors, of said county, and no application having been made therefor, notice is hereby given that on the first Monday in February next, said guardianship will be vested in the county guardian, unless valid objection is made thereto.

JOHN WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—John S. Spalding has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Van Hilliard Spalding, minor, under age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Green B. Grogan has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of May Doris Burgess, minor, under age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in February next.

JOHN WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—To the heirs-at-law of Lethea Ann Reed, deceased, who reside out of said state: S. B. Turman having as such applied for probate in solemn form the last will of said deceased, you are hereby to be and appear at the next February term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in February next, as said will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.

JOHN WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Carlton H. Miller, guardian of A. W. Jones, insane person, has applied have to sell the land of said ward. This therefore, to notify all concerned to their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, leave will then be granted said applicant, asied for.

JOE WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—George F. Mooney, administrator of Luella Garvin, deceased, has applied ave to sell the land of said deceased. Therefore, to notify all concerned to their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, leave will then be granted said applicantapplied for.

JOE WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—A. M. Fleming, guardian of A. B. Fleming, minor, has applied for to sell the land of said minor. This therefore, to notify all concerned to their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, leave will then be granted said applicant applied for.

JOE WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—L. O. Simmons, administrator Montez L. Simmons, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to their objections, if any they have, before the first Monday in February next, leave will then be granted said applicant applied for.

JOE WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1906.—Richard Cook, administrator Alice Thomas, deceased, has applied for to sell the land of said deceased. Therefore, to notify all concerned to their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, leave will then be granted said applicant applied for.

JOE WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—The appraisers in the application of Rebecca Jones, widow of Austin Jones, deceased, for a twelve months' support for herself, having duly filed their return, all persons are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next February term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

JOE WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—The appraisers in the application of Frank W. Hoskins, friend of Rosa and Ruby Hoskins, minor children of Allen P. Hoskins, deceased, for twelve months' support for said minor children, having duly filed their return, all persons are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next February term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

JOE WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—The appraisers in the application of Lena Drasbeck, widow of Hans C. Drasbeck, deceased, for twelve months' support for herself and children, having duly filed their return, all persons are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next February term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—The appraisers in the application of Mary F. Duke, widow of Richard F. Duke, deceased, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, having duly filed their return, all persons are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next February term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

J R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—On the application of Mamie L. Scott, widow of J. C. Scott, deceased, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, duly filed their return, all persons are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next February term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

R. WILKINSON, Ordinary

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—On the application of Sarah M. Dowda, de-law of Alexander H. Hamby, deceased, for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to their objections, if any they have, before the first Monday in February next, leave will then be granted said applicant applied for.

JOE WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—To the heirs-at-law of Walker having applied for letters of dismission from the estate of Jabez Gault, deceased, to execute an order of said deceased, to execute on the bond for title, you are hereby cited to appear at the next February term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 10, 1906.—To the heirs-at-law of Alexander H. Hamby, deceased, J. J. Askew having applied for letters of dismission from the estate of said deceased, to execute an order of said deceased, to execute on the bond for title, you are hereby cited to appear at the next February term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in February next, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.

R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

"Purity"

"Purity is as Purity Does."

Rose's "Purity" Rye is the world's unrivaled One Dollar Medicinal Whiskey, and DOES respond to the broadest claims of its guarantee.

Its inimitable piquancy of flavor makes it PARTICULARLY palatable.

One Quart, $1.00; Four Quarts, $3.75. Sold exclusively by the originators.

R. M. Rose Co.,
"The Old Reliable Distillers,"
79-81 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

"ASK THE REVENUE OFFICER"

SLOW PROGRESS MADE IN TRIAL

Days May Pass Before Jury Is Drawn.

Presentation of Special Plea by Attorneys For Greene Taking Up So Much Time That Case Is Dragging Very Slowly.

Savannah, Ga., January 10.—Not yet has the Greene and Gaynor case, in the federal court, reached the point of drawing a jury for the actual trial, and it may be days before that stage is arrived at, so slow is the progress made in the presentation of defendants special plea and its opposition by the prosecuting attorneys.

Today, like yesterday, was consumed in the consideration of this special plea, and there is every reason to believe that even tomorrow will not see its conclusion. In fact, it may be next week before the jury stage of the case is reached.

Plea in Abatement Supported.

On the convening of the federal court today, A. A. Lawrence, of counsel for Greene and Gaynor, resumed his argument in support of the plea in abatement offered by the defense yesterday to the two indictments returned in 1899 and 1902 respectively.

Mr. Lawrence quoted extensively from authorities relative to crimes and offenses extraditable, holding that the defendants had been extradited from Canada on charges of conspiracy. The counsel asserted that never among all the extraditions or requests for extraditions to Great Britain was there one based on a charge of conspiracy and that of the nearly 700 extraditions secured by the United States of the various countries with which it has extradition treaties, not one had ever been on a charge of conspiracy.

The wisdom of the exclusion of conspiracy from the list of extraditable offenses, he said, was evinced in the fact that it would be possible under its execution to extradite for almost any character of political offense which usually carries with it conspiracy.

Going Over Old Grounds.

Counsel for the defense, Mr. Erwin said, was going over the ground that the defendants' Canadian counsel had gone over in fighting extradition, and that the idea now was to escape trial because they had been, as they alleged, extradited wrongfully on charges under which they should not have been extradited.

"Were they extradited for conspiracy?" asked the court.

Mr. Erwin replied that they had been extradited for participation in frauds with an agent, this agent having been Captain Carter.

Horace G. Stone, of Chicago, chief counsel for former Captain Carter, arrived today and was among the spectators in court. He said that Captain Carter is ready to appear as a witness or as a defendant to the indictments if he is wanted. The government has not stated whether Captain Carter will be desired in either capacity.

On conclusion of Mr. Erwin's argument Colonel Meldrim, leading counsel for the defense, followed in support of the contention that the defendants could not be brought back to the United States from Canada on one charge and then tried on a different one. He cited decisions in proof of the correctness of this position. The defendants, he maintained, had been extradited for participation in fraud and the national honor demands that they be not tried for some other offense than that for which they had been extradited.

Good faith must be kept, he declared, with Great Britain, the country that had delivered the prisoners, and the defendants must not be tried upon charges of conspiracy, to which those embraced in the indictments are tantamount. He quoted a decision of Judge Speer before the defendants fled to Canada that the offense for which they were under indictment was conspiracy.

Before Mr. Meldrim had concluded an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

NINE LIVES LOST IN HOTEL BLAZE

Fatal Fire in Hostelry at Minneapolis.

Two Men Jumped and Were Killed—Woman Forced From Window Ledge by Smoke Mangled on Pavement--Fireman Killed Saving Woman.

Minneapolis, January 10.—Nine persons lost their lives in a fire which burned out the fifth, sixth and seventh stories of the West hotel, in this city, early today.

The blaze started in an unknown manner in the packing room on the first floor, and, ascending the elevator shart, spread when it reached the fifth floor.

Awakened by the ringing of the alarm bells in their rooms, the guests, who number in all about 700, rushed wildly about seeking safety. Those on the upper floors were driven back into their rooms by the smoke which filled the hallways and when the firemen arrived they were greeted by cries for assistance from scores of men and women who, scantily clad, were shivering on the window ledges.

Smoke was pouring out around them, and soon two men were compelled to leap to avoid the flames. Both were killed. One of them has been identified as J. B. Peisinger, a traveling salesman from New York.

Woman Dashed to Death.

Miss M. E. Hodges, a guest, sought a fire escape, but having opened the wrong window on the seventh floor, she was driven to step off the ledge. Her body was horribly mangled. Death was instantaneous.

Captain John Berwin, of the hook and ladder company, having broken open a window on the seventh floor, which he had reached by means of a scaling ladder, stumbled over the body of Mrs. Emaline Barlow, an aged woman. He strapped the unconscious form to his back and started down the ladder. When midway between the seventh and sixth floors the strap broke. Bending over to balance the body for a moment he then leaned at the risk of his life and threw the woman toward a projecting ledge on the floor below. Apparently being revived by the fresh air or the shock the aged woman grasped the projection and held on. Later she was rescued but in throwing the woman to safety Captain Berwin lost his balance and fell to the pavement. He was instantly killed.

Burned to Death in Room.

L. O. E. Wolf 50 years old, traveling representative for Sperry & Alexander, wholesale hardware merchants, New York, met a horrible death. He was burned in his room and the condition of the furniture indicated that he had fought the flames until the last. All the clothing had been torn from the bed and it was apparent that the man had sought to smother the flames which evidently consumed him.

Thomas Somerville, of Springfield, Ill., a traveling salesman; W. C. Nichols, a grain commission merchant of Minneapolis, and Clinton Lamme, a traveling man from West Point, N. Y., were suffocated in their rooms.

Mrs. Barlow may die from inhaling smoke.

A negro porter is reported missing.

The property loss is estimated at $25,000.

At 49c a Yard

Beautiful New Embroideries Worth Up to $1.50

Thanks to the importer who sold them to us, so much below value, we have just received this big shipment of very fine Embroideries to sell today for less than half price.

They are the most beautiful examples of style and elegance we have ever shown at any price before. The newest of the very handsome effects for all kinds of dainty lingerie wear.

There's the charm of artistic individuality about them, especially the wide Flouncings and Corset Cover Widths, soft and sheer, overrun with designs in a wealth of charming effects, rich and stylish.

Then are the many wonderfully pleasing Sets, including Insertings with Beadings and three or four widths of Edges to match. They are the choicest daintiest creations we have ever displayed, which is indeed a very conservative statement.

The patterns are truly works of art in their way. All the new English Eyelet effects are shown, large, open figures, in some cases interspersed with blind designs. Dainty vines and florals and some very beautiful effects in Irish Point and cut-out embroidery. Novelty is maintained even to the very materials; examine their soft, fine texture—Swiss, Nainsook, Chiffon—very, very sheer.

Here are the Embroideries, all of them, at 49c yard—displayed on center tables for easy choosing. Plenty of the $1.50 kinds—few, if any, worth less than $1.00; come and get a full share of them.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.,
Store of Many Departments.

SIX SUCCESSFUL IN EXAMINATION

State Board of Embalming Examine Applants.

List of the Successful Ones—Out of Seven Only One Failed—Close of the Meeting Special Meeting of Macon City Council.

Constitution Bureau, 461 Second Street. Macon, Ga., January 10 (Special.)—Six applicants passed the examination of the state board of embalming here today. The session was called specially for the benefit of these applants, and out of seven only one failed. These were as follows: Fred A. X. A. Marcus Jones, Ed L. Vanzandt, Anta; W. L. Steed, Dalton; Morris E. Marietta, and Freeman Hart, of Ma.

Ten written questions were submitted by the board; others were taken orally and the successful aplants passed with good margins. Secry Burghard, W. E. Platt, of Augusta and O. L. Tarbett, of Columbus, were among the members of the board present, Messrs. Wilder, of Albany, and Person, of Atlanta, being detained at their homes.

Business matters relating these examinations were all thrashed before the meeting. The work is completed at the morning session of the visitors returned home in the afternoon.

THEY WELCOMED THE NEW CRUISER

Citizens of Charleston Salute Namesake of City.

Crowds At Water Front When the Cruiser Arrived—Salutes Fired, Bells Rang and Steam Whistles Shrieked—Banquet At Charleston Hotel.

Charleston, S. C., January 10.—With the Palmetto flag at the foretop the United States cruiser Charleston came steaming into the harbor this morning, and at her approach every steam whistle and bell began a noisy welcome. Secretary of Navy Bonaparte and Captain Winslow had returned to the ship and were on deck as the boat passed Fort Sumter, and came to an anchorage off the custom house wharves.

An immense throng lined the water front and cheered lustily as the salutes were fired and returned, and this afternoon, on board the Charleston, in the presence of a thousand invited guests, officers and men, Mayor Rhett presented the magnificent silver punch bowl, which was accepted by Captain Winslow. The secretary also acknowledged the gift on behalf of the navy. Music, dancing and refreshments followed the speaking.

Among those present were Governor Heyward of South Carolina; Senator B. R. Tillman, Admiral Dickins, United States navy; Colonel G. G. Greenough, United States army, and many other distinguished men of the army, navy and civil life.

Tonight, at the Charleston hotel, a very beautiful banquet was given by the city of Charleston in honor of Secretary Bonaparte and officers of the cruiser Charleston. Two hundred and fifty covers were laid in the exquisitely decorated dining hall, and the affair was admittedly the most brilliant of the kind ever given in Charleston. Speeches were made by Secretary Bonaparte, Governor Heyward, Admiral Dickens, Senator Tillman, Congressman Legare and others.

The cruiser will remain in port several days, and Secretary Bonaparte will go on an excursion tomorrow morning, leaving for Washington at 5:20 p. m. Several other entertainments are to be held for the officers of the cruiser.

MACON LETTER NOW DEMANDED

Celebrated Farnum Case Again in South Carolina Supreme Court.

Columbia, S. C., January 10.—(Special.) The now celebrated Farnum case was again brought into the supreme court when today Senator J. T. Hay and others, members of the dispensary investigation committee, petitioned for and were granted an order compelling J. S. Farnum, a Charleston dispenser and director in the Richland Distilling Company, to show cause why he should not produce a certain letter in connection with the investigation, or be adjudged in contempt of court.

The letter desired by the committee is as follows:

Richland Distillery Company, Macon, Ga., April 22, 1905, Mr. J. S. Farnum, Columbia, S. C., Dear Sir: In reference to letter of introduction forwarded to me from Seibles, beg to state that on the advice of several of my friends I was persuaded to take $500 worth of stock in the paper edited by James Henry Rice, Jr. Mr. Seibles also agreed to take a similar amount. It was understood that Evans, Tatum, Towill and Boykin were also to take stock in this paper, and several other parties who felt an interest in the welfare of the dispensary.

"For this reason I consented to take the stock, as stated above. Besides, I believe that Mr. Rice is a power in South Carolina and can be of much help to us and also to the dispensary. Trusting that I have explained the matter thoroughly to you and that it meets with your approval. Yours truly,

"THE RICHLAND DISTILLERY COMPANY,

"N. M. Block, President."

"P. S.—Beg to inclose you the letter. Seibles has taken this amount out of stock and paid for it."

The paper mentioned above was a weekly, published at Georgetown, called The Carolina Field. Messrs. Evans, Towell and Boykin are members of the state board of directors of the dispensary. The Seibles mentioned is John Jacob Seibles. Mr. Seibles is president of the Carolina glass works, of this city. It will be remembered that Farnum sent these letters to a Georgia town, it was alleged, to get them beyond the jurisdiction of the committee, but when ordered by the supreme court to produce them, the letter above quoted was missing from the trunk.

TWO--2--TWO
---NEW TRAINS---
to FLORIDA DAILY
VIA
-CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY-
...CHICAGO AND FLORIDA LIMITED...

SOUTHBOUND.

Lv. Atlanta	10:55 A. M.
Ar. Macon	1:32 P. M.
Ar. Jacksonville	8:15 P. M.
Ar. St. Augustine	9:30 P. M.

NORTHBOUND.

Lv. St. Augustine	8:20 A. M.
Lv. Jacksonville	9:30 A. M.
Lv. Macon	4:11 P. M.
Ar. Atlanta	6:51 P. M.

Solid train between Chicago and St. Augustine, carrying Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation library car, dining car, day coach and baggage car; also Pullman Buffet sleeping car between St. Louis and St. Augustine.
First train southbound, leaves Atlanta January 9th.
First train northbound, arrives Atlanta January 10th.

NEW DIXIE FLYER, SOLID BETWEEN ATLANTA and JACKSONVILLE,

SOUTHBOUND.

Lv. Atlanta	8:30 P. M.
Ar. Macon	11:30 P. M.
Ar. Tifton	2:45 A. M.
Ar. Jacksonville	8:40 A. M.

NORTHBOUND.

Lv. Jacksonville	9:00 P. M.
Lv. Tifton	1:35 A. M.
Lv. Macon	4:50 A. M.
Ar. Atlanta	7:50 A. M.

This train carries through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between St. Louis, Chicago and Jacksonville; first-class day coach, also baggage and seat car between Atlanta and Jacksonville.
First train, southbound, leaves Atlanta January 7th.
First train, northbound, arrives Atlanta January 8th.
Route of both trains, via Macon, Tifton and Waycross.
These trains will not make local stops.
Beginning January 14th, "Dixie Flyer" will arrive Jacksonville 7:20 A. M. instead of 8:40 A. M.

W. H. FOGG, District Passenger Agent.
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets, ATLANTA, GA.

TOBACCO WORKER HELPED.

$6,000,000 Appropriated by Cuban Senate for Public Works at Pinar del R

Havana, Monday.—For the purpose of employing labor in the tobacco region of the province of Pinar Del Rio, in which the crops have been ruined by the rains, the senate today passed a portion of the $6,000,000 appropriation for public works applicable to Pinar Rio. By this action the sum of $900 will be at once available for the building of roads, bridges, etc.

For the next two years cigars which offer full guarantee of purity will be S. Valdes' clear Havana. The cigars are made right here in Atlanta out of best Havana leaf. S. Valdes has plenty of Havana tobacco to last him two years.

REPRIEVE FOR MRS TOLLA.

Woman Was To Have Been Hanged on Next Friday.

Trenton, N. J., January 10.—Mrs. Tolla was today granted a respite of thirty days by Governor Stokes.

Mrs. Quackenboss, a Newark lawyer, appeared before the board of pardons in Mrs. Tolla's behalf. Mrs. Rose B. Portlen, of Cincinnati, was here with petitions containing 181,000 names.

The reprieve followed a hearing before the court of pardons, of which the governor is a member. Mr. Quackenboss stated that she could produce new evidence which would show Mrs. Tolla killed Joseph Sonta in self-defending her honor and she asked time in which to send to Italy to obtain proof of Sonta's bad character. She was not sure she would be able to get the evidence within the thirty days for which the reprieve is granted and might find it necessary to apply for an extension, which she was led to believe would be granted.

Countess Massiglia, wife of Count Massiglia, the Italian consul general at New York, was here in Mrs. Tolla's behalf, but Mrs. Quackenboss was the only person admitted to the hearing.

Mrs. Tolla was to have been hanged in Hackensack next Friday.

WANTS A PAID DEPARTMENT.

Barnesville Moving for Better Fire Protection.

Barnesville, Ga., January 10.—(Special.) Barnesville is agitating the question of a paid fire department. The lesson of several fires recently has shown that while the volunteer department is doing good work, yet the growth of the city demands better fire protection, and it is very probable that a paid department will be inaugurated in a short time. The city fathers have the matter in hand and will take action on it as soon as possible. A new spring was purchased some time since to add to the water supply of the city, which had become inadequate, owing to the increase in population, industries and water consumers. This supply, it is thought, will prove sufficient for years to come. A new pumping plant is being finished at the spring, which is located near the home of P. F. Matthews, and the output of the spring will be forced to the resevoir, which is located on what is known as the "mountain," an elevation about a mile from the city. This is a natural reservoir, holding 1,000,000 gallons of water, and the elevation gives great force to the water, which is especially needful in case of fires. The volunteer department does excellent work, but a paid fire department is necessary to the growth of the city, and will be inaugurated soon.

NEW SLEEPING CAR LINE

Daily Between Atlanta and Valdosta Via Central of Georgia Railway.

Leave Atlanta 9:15 p. m., arrive Valdosta, via Georgia, Southern and Florida Railway 5:10 a. m. Leave Valdosta 11:20 p. m., arrive Atlanta 7:20 a. m.

W. H. FOGG,
District Passenger Agent.
Corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga.

RESULT OF THE FIELD TRIALS.

More Birds Found Than at Previous Trials.

Waynesboro, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—The second series of the all-age contest was taken up after the heat run by East Lynne, with four entries. They were Count Whitestone II with Sport Count, Gladstone, Maries. The winners were, Whitestone II, winner of first, owned by Dr. H. B. McMaster, of Waynesboro; Maries Girl, winner of second, owned by C. C. Stinson, of Monticello; Sport Count Gladstone, winner of third, owned by J. H. Walters, of Albany.

The number of birds found in this stake was much more than was found in either of the other two trials here and was a most successful meet, despite the trials which commerce soon at Grand Junction, Tenn.

After the day's work officers of the Georgia Field Trial Club were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. H. B. McMaster, of Waynesboro; vice president, Dr. C. D. Jordan, of Monticello; second vice president, Dr. R. L. Miller, of Tennille; third vice president, J. H. Walters, of Albany; secretary and treasurer, P. M. Essing, of Atlanta; board of governors, F. I. Stone, L. L. McCloskey, H. W. Hopkins, C. L. Henderson, J. E. Miller, J. E. Polhill, H. D. Johnson and Martin Meadows.

The association was well pleased with their work here and numerous visitors were in attendance upon the trials. The next trials here are the Burke County Field Trial Association.

Constantine Believed Caught.

Joliet, Ills., January 10.—A man believed to be Constantine, the Chicago murderer, was arrested in Joliet early today. The prisoner claimed to be J. Marris, a traveling salesmen for a Chicago firm. He came here yesterday. His inquiries of a livery man aroused suspicion.

CHADWICK'S APPEAL DENIED.

Motion for Rehearing of Case Turned Down Yesterday.

Cincinnati, January 10.—The motion for a rehearing of the appeal for a new trial on behalf of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, of Cleveland, was denied in the United States court of appeals in this city today.

The court of appeals some weeks ago sustained the judgment of the district court at Cleveland, Ohio, which found Mrs. Chadwick guilty of conspiring to wreck a national bank and sentenced her to serve ten years in the Ohio penitentiary.

The petition for rehearing maintained that the charge of conspiracy was not borne out by the evidence.

The motion for a rehearing was filed just after the court had adjourned for the holidays, but within the required time, and it had been expected that Presiding Judge Horace H. Lurton would have returned in time to pass upon it yesterday. He was detained by sickness and District Judge Cochran, of the eastern district of Kentucky, sat with the court both yesterday and today.

Immediately after the opening of the court today Judge Severens announced that the motion for a rehearing in the Chadwick case had been denied and the matter was closed so far as the United States circuit court of appeals is concerned.

Judges Severens, Richards and Cochran constituted the court which passed on the motion.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN TEXAS.

Said He Killed His Victim Just for Fun.

Houston, January 10.—Ben Harris, the negro charged with the assassination of Ozro Polk, at Berings Mill, Monday night, and who was taken from officers last night at La Salle by a mob, was lynched early this morning at Moscow, Texas. There were about seventy men in the mob. The negro's hands were handcuffed behind him and his legs drawn back and tied to his hands before he was suspended in mid air. The negro, when asked why he killed Young Polk said first it was an accident. Later he said he killed Polk "for fun." Harris' victim was a clerk in the commissary of the mill.

Pelham's Election.

Pelham, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—In the municipal election held here Tuesday H. H. Merry was reelected mayor and J. L. Hand, J. J. Mize, W. S. Hill and H. L. McDonald were elected councilmen. The vote was as follows:

For mayor, H. H. Merry, 188; O. B. Bush, 66. For councilmen, J. L. Hand, 239; J. J. Mize, 185; W. S. Hill, 167; H. L. McDonald, 160; B. J. Sizemore, 73; D. M. Rogers, 103. The election passed off quietly.

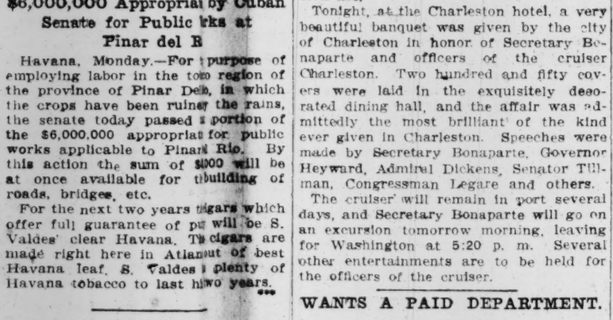
Cases of Alleged Fraud.

New York January 10.—Arraignments began today on indictments by the special grand jury to investigate election frauds which was recently empaneled at the request of State Attorney General Mayer. Mr. Mayer said that he had nearly 1,000 cases of alleged fraud to lay before this jury. Theodore Morton, chair of an election board in the nineteenth assembly district, was confined to jail, charged with failing to challenge voters at the request of Hearst watchers.

Knights of Pythias Banquet.

Waynesboro Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—The Knights of Pythias held their annual banquet at the Melrose last evening after the installation of officers. Covers were laid for thirty-five and a most elegant spread was enjoyed. The dining room was beautifully decorated with colors of the lodge.

America Poultry Fence



13-Bar, 46 inches high, per rod 50c
15-Bar, 58 inches high, per rod 65c

This is the heaviest steel bar Poultry fence made. It is not a netting. 10 rods in one roll.

ANDERSON HARDWARE COMPANY,
General Agents, ATLANTA, GA.

MEAD'S
Perfection Rye
COFFEE
IS TWENTY TIMES BETTER than Mocha and Java and costs TWO-THIRDS LESS.
Ask your grocer for it, or write us for full particulars. C. J. Kamper Grocery Company have it at both stores. L. W. Rogers, South Forsyth Street, and A. W. Farlinger, Alexander Street; H. O. Reese & Co., F. C. Wilkerson & Bro., E. G. Akin & Co. are also among those that are handling our goods. Others will soon.
Minneapolis Cereal Co.,
Dept. G. Minneapolis, Minn.

FLORIDA
Effective January 10th a New Daily Train will be Inaugurated Between
Augusta and Jacksonville
ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE:

Lv. Augusta	10 30 p. m.
Ar. Savannah	2 50 a. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	8 40 a. m.
Lv. Jacksonville	8 55 a. m.
Ar. Savannah	1 05 a. m.
Ar. Augusta	6 45 p. m.

Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, connecting for all Florida points, via
Atlantic Coast Line
For any informaton apply to
T. C. WHITE, D. P. A., Savannah, Ga.
E. M. NORTH, C. A., Augusta, Ga.
EWEN DAVIDSON, C. A., Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. CRAIG, Gen. Pass. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

AMERICA'S MOST ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE
"THE METROPOLITAN"
THE SOUTH'S FOREMOST NEWSPAPER
"THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION"
A great pair to draw to
See combination offer elsewhere.

NEW YORK DOWN; NEW ORLEANS UP

Liquidation and Bear Pressure Broke New York.

Closed Steady 5 to 8 Points Lower. New Orleans Closed Firm at About Top, and 3 to 4 Points Higher.

New York, January 10.—The cotton market was fairly active, and after a sharp early break, ruled generally steady, recovering a good part of the loss on active months and closing at a net decline of only 5@8 points on old crop and 13@15 points on new crop months. Sales were estimated at 600,000 bales. The market opened weak at a decline of 7@16 points and quickly increased the loss to a matter of 17@20 points on the active months under aggressive local bear pressure and heavy liquidation by yesterday's buyers who were discouraged by the very disappointing cables. Due to come about 3@4 points higher, Liverpool was 4 points lower at the hour of the local opening, seeming to place a bearish construction on yesterday's ginners' report, while private cables also reported that the south was offering more freely. The early break here was also aided by selling orders from Liverpool, and reports that spot cotton was being offered more freely at southern points. There was considerable bull news in circulation regarding the situation in the cotton goods market, however, mills were said to be buying more freely, and after selling at 11.33 for March, or within one point of the low level of Monday, and over 30 points down from yesterday's high point, the market rallied on covering, and during the afternoon showed firmness on rumors that leading bears were covering and Wall street support. The closing tone was steady. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged to 1-8c higher and exports again exceeded port receipts.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

New Orleans, January 10.—Spot cotton in general demand and factors who sold to spinners and covered by contracts are now calling for delivery and creating some activity among the operators who sold short; sales today were 4,160 bales, including 1,750 to arrive and 300 f. o. b.; delivered on contracts, 1,200.

Quotations are unchanged; middling 11 9-16c.

Futures on easier Liverpool, opened 8@9 points down, but at once began to strengthen and improved gradually to the closing, which was about at the top and firm. Net gains were 3@4 points. The trading was rather light.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 10.—In the dry goods today more material activity was evidenced in local jobbing houses. Price conditions were stronger and advances took place, especially in bleached.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 10, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, good business done with prices easier; middling uplands 6.10; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,800; speculation and export 500; receipts 41,000; American 34,300.

Futures opened easier.

	Opening Range.	Close.
January		5.94
January-February	5.96-5.97	5.94
February-March	6.01-6.00	5.98
March-April	6.04-6.03	5.99
April-May	6.07-6.06	6.02
May-June	6.12-6.08	6.05
June-July	6.09-6.10	6.06
July-August	6.11	6.07
August-September	6.02	5.99
September-October	5.83-5.80	5.78

Futures closed easy.

Yesterday's Port Receipts.

The following table shows receipts at the ports yesterday compared with the same day last year:

	1906.	1905.
New Orleans	7,657	17,006
Galveston	8,086	4,723
Mobile	2,081	1,147
Savannah	2,086	3,527
Charleston	100	47
Wilmington	171	72
Norfolk	1,616	1,364
Baltimore		
New York	50	
Boston	539	252
Philadelphia	50	
Pensacola	12,000	
Port Arthur	6,405	
Port Townsend	1,913	
Jacksonville	71	
Totals	42,825	28,138

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

	1906.	1905.
Houston	4,109	3,236
Augusta	457	271
Memphis	1,569	783
St. Louis	850	500
Cincinnati	894	1,123
Totals	7,874	5,915

ESTIMATED TOMORROW.

New Orleans expects 10,000 to 12,500 bales, against 14,220 actual last year; Galveston 4,000 to 6,000, against 5,137 actual last year; Houston 3,500 to 4,500, against 4,548 actual last year.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.

New York, January 10.—COTTON.—Local buying was in evidence at the opening for those Wall street houses who have been rather against the market for the past month, and this buying continued from time to time during the day. It was noticeable on the recovery that set in after the first hour, and caused the local sellers to cover. Liverpool declined so sharply today that a recovery is expected there tomorrow, and should occur as that market is the lowest one. Spot houses were large sellers at about the top, apparently against some purchases in the south. European cables report cotton as being offered yesterday from the south, but we doubt if these offers are repeated tomorrow.

Ware & Leland.

New York, January 10.—COTTON—The census report showing over 9,700,000 bales ginned up to January 1 was taken by Europe to be rather indicative of a 10,500,000-bale crop, or a supply sufficient to carry the world through until next season. As there was nothing in the report to change the situation the selling from this side carried Liverpool down 7 points, and it was not until May sold at 11.45 that there was anything like good support in the market. Bears did their best to break the market, and the early decline below 11.50 for May was entirely due to the efforts of professional operators to undermine market. On the decline, the usual short covering resulted and prices rallied rather easily. The market advanced 10 or 12 points on the efforts of shorts to get back cotton sold and for the remainder of the day the market displayed characteristics that have been in evidence for the last few months after each decline. There was a general feeling that prices had reached the point where a reaction could be reasonably expected. This led to more or less buying and bears were disposed to take in their cotton on the break.

Chicago, January 10.—WHEAT—A little selling appeared early, but buying orders were numerous, advance abroad and unfavorable Argentine news creating a bullish feeling, with offerings not numerous. The crowd turned in and bought, but the advances in May to above 88c cleaned up the short interest quite thoroughly, and it did not require much force to turn the market down. A bearish feature was a report from Minneapolis that flour cables were 1 1-2s lower, equal to about 7c per bushel on wheat. Considerable long May and July was spilled out, but there was buying by the Armour house through brokers near the close. Spring wheat stocks are increasing, the flour situation is not at all satisfactory, and we do not consider the situation a strong one by any means; in fact whenever advances appear we would favor sales of May.

CORN—There was some talk of a slack shipping demand and also export demand, but country acceptances were only moderate, farmers are holding for higher prices and a bullish feature that induced considerable buying of May was an Argentine cable reporting locusts arriving in the corn belt. Severe damage is expected. Export sales 8 loads. Local sentiment was inclined to be bearish, but the buying was good, although prices were only fractionally higher. Should further upturns appear, we think they will meet with a great deal of resistance.

PROVISIONS—The market developed unexpected strength due to investment by commission houses as well as by local operators with the English houses covering shorts. The Cudahys were the best sellers, with prices working off late on bearish reports on hogs from the yards, total receipts showing up larger than expected. Packers report a good cash demand and we think there is enough in the situation to warrant purchases of product whenever prices are jammed down.

New York, January 10.—STOCKS—Developments this morning were not of an important character, but it was said in good quarters that the market was in the hands of traders within certain limits, and the irregularity which occured lent color to the statement. The best houses and those which distribute orders seem to look for a temporary period of irregular fluctuation, following which the present outlook is that improvement along specialty lines will set in later on. The shrewdest operators in the street have been selling on strong spots and covered stocks on declines, but are not pursuing a very aggressive position of that kind, saying they think that those who are away from the market from time to time during the day will get the best results by purchasing on weakness after recessions. We regard the individual position of each stock as of the highest importance at this time, and recommend that it be closely followed as outlined in our previous letters, which represents thoughtful digest of all conditions and developments up to the time of writing. We would not neglect fair returns on either side of the market at the present time, and would favor the long side of those stocks which have not had their movement up.

R. Siedenburg & Co.

New York, January 10.—COTTON—Liverpool was much lower than expected at the opening and the cables throughout the day from that market were uniformly bearish, indicating that actual cotton is being offered freely from the south and intensifying the already strong bearish feeling. Our market showed signs of weakness at the opening, but gathered strength at the decline. Local operators sold for short turns during the day but covered every time a small profit was in sight. This served to hold the market quite steady. There was little outside business doing and purchases from the south were small. While the market offers better resistance to lower prices at the present level than it has for some time, the tone is still uncertain and there is too much cotton for sale on every rise to advise buying. There is still a considerable long interest in the hands of outside speculators which continues to be a menace to the market. The market during the latter part of the session was quite nervous. Although at times it showed a disposition to advance, there was so much cotton for sale that it was discouraging to operators who were doing their best to help prices. The feeling at the close is slightly less bearish. Liverpool is due to come 3 to 4 up in the morning.

Foreign Finances.

London, January 10.—Consols for money 89⅛; do. account 89 5-16. Atchison 97⅞; do. preferred 108½; Illinois Central 180½; Louisville and Nashville 157¼.

Bar silver firm at 30¼d.

Money 1½@2½.

Short and three months bills 3⅝@3 11-16.

Paris January 10.—Three per cent 98 francs 97½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 11 centimes for checks.

Berlin, January 10.—Exchange on London 20 marks 24 pfennigs for checks. Short bills and three months bills 4 per cent.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Atlanta, January 10.—Lemons, fancy, 4@4½; tomatoes, fancy 2@2½; egg plants, 1.25@1.50 crate; lettuce 1.75@2.00 per crate, normal demand; Irish potatoes, bushels, $1.10; pineapples, $3@3.50; okra, $1.50@2. Bananas, bunch, culls, 75c@$1; straight $1.50@1.75. Peanuts, Virginia, 4½@6½c; Georgia, 4½c. Cocoanuts, 100, $4.50. Dates, per box, 5½@6c pound; packages 7½c pound. Figs, 10@15c. Citron, 15c. Raisins, xx, $1.50@1.75 box; xxx, $1.75 per box. Prunes, small, 4½@5c; large, 6½@8c. Canty, common stick, 6½c pound; fancy, 8@10c.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 10.—Turpentine firm at 64; sales 340; receipts 243. Rosin firm; sales 2,443; receipts 3,195; shipments 150; stock 58,872. Quote: A B C $3.20; D $3.25; E $3.25@3.30; F $3.30@3.35; G $3.35@3.40; H $3.40@3.45; I $3.80; M $4.75; N $5.25; window glass $5.50; water white $5.75.

New Orleans, January 10.—Naval stores steady. Pitch $2.25. Pine tar $4.75. Coal tar $3.50. Rosin per barrel of 280 pounds: A, B C $3.15; D $3.20; E $3.25; G $3.30; I $3.35; H $3.45; I $3.80; K $4.25; M $4.75; N $5.25; window glass $5.50; water white $5.75. Turpentine firm at 63 3-4.

THE SPOT COTTON MARKETS IN DETAIL

MARKETS—	Tone.	Middling.	Net Rects.	Gross Rects.	Sales.	Stock.	Great Britain.	France.	Con. tinent.	Coast-wise.	Japan.	Mex-ico.
Atlanta	Steady	11 1-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	Quiet	11 9-16	8,086	8,086	139	170,508	.....	.....	11,427	.....	.....	200
New Orleans	Steady	11 9-16	7,657	8,725	4,150	319,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile	Steady	11 1-4	2,081	2,081	400	46,390	.....	.....	.....	1,060	.....	.....
Savannah	Nominal	11 1-4	2,086	2,086	328	112,660	.....	8,637	1,002	168	.....	.....
Charleston	Nominal	.....	100	100	.....	40,363	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	.....
Wilmington	Nominal	.....	171	171	.....	2,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	Dull	11 1-2	1,616	1,616	112	59,244	.....	.....	.....	1,098	.....	.....
Baltimore	Nominal	11 5-8	.....	754	.....	12,837	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....
New York	Quiet	11.75	50	6,525	300	223,843	1,632	.....	390	.....	.....	.....
Boston	Quiet	11.75	539	6,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	Steady	12	50	50	.....	3,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,913	.....
Port Townsend	.....	.....	1,913	1,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola	.....	.....	12,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	.....	.....	6,405	6,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,405	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville	.....	.....	71	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....
Totals today			42,825	.....	.....	1,014,120	1,632	20,637	19,224	.....	1,913	200
do. 4 days			111,682	.....	.....	.....	60,683	35,793	52,885	.....	1,913	200
do. since September 1			5,310,419	.....	.....	.....	1,731,604	516,990	1,407,129	.....	36,410	1,164

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

MARKETS—	Tone.	Middling.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Shipments.	Sales.	Stock.
Houston	Dull-Easy	11 9-16	4,109	4,109	6,806	652	98,736
Augusta	Quiet	.....	457	457	927	186	88,158
Memphis	Quiet	11 7-16	1,569	4,038	2,781	1,500	140,672
St. Louis	Dull	.....	850	3,990	3,140	115	41,258
Cincinnati	.....	.....	894	894	979	.....	13,235
Louisville	Firm	11 3-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals today			7,874	13,488	14,633	2,453	382,059

THE RANGE FOR COTTON OPTIONS

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	11.32	11.45	11.32	11.45	11.50-52	11.46-47
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.56-58	11.52-54
March	11.61	11.75	11.56	11.74	11.74-75	11.71-72
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.79-81	11.76-78
May	11.71	11.85	11.66	11.85	11.84-85	11.80-81
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.88-90	11.84-86
July	11.78	11.94	11.75	11.94	11.93-94	11.90-91
October	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.65-70	10.73-80

Closed steady.

RANGE IN NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	11.25	11.23	11.13	11.22	11.25-27	11.30-32
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.32-35	11.38-40
March	11.44	11.50	11.33	11.46	11.46-47	11.53-54
April	11.41	11.42	11.41	11.42	11.51-53	11.58-60
May	11.55	11.60	11.44	11.58	11.56-57	11.65-67
June	11.47	11.52	11.47	11.52	11.58-60	11.67-69
July	11.58	11.64	11.50	11.63	11.62-63	11.70-71
August	11.35	11.44	11.32	11.44	11.43-45	11.56-58
September	10.81	10.84	10.81	10.84	10.88-90	11.00-02

Closed steady.

OFFICIAL RANGE AND SALES OF STOCKS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
Amalgamated Copper	193,000	110⅝	109⅛	110	108⅞
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	235	235
American Car and Foundry	23,700	43½	41¾	42	42
do. preferred	500	100½	100	100	100
American Cotton Oil	22,500	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	39⅞
do. preferred	300	95	94½	93½	93
American Express	100	225	225	222	223
Amer. Hide and Leather pfd.	.....	.....	.....	40	40¼
American Ice	2,700	43	41¾	47⅜	42⅛
American Linseed Oil	.....	.....	.....	20	20¼
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	40½	41
American Locomotive	8,400	76¼	75¼	75⅝	75
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	117	117
American Smelting and Refng.	11,900	164¼	163	163⅛	164
do. preferred	400	127½	127	126⅞	127¼
American Sugar Refining	48,000	154⅝	151⅜	152¾	153⅞
Amer. Tobacco pfd. certif.	400	105½	105⅛	105	105¼
Anaconda Mining Co.	45,600	258½	252	255½	255½
Atchison	5,100	95½	94	94	94⅞
do. preferred	400	103½	103⅜	103⅜	103¼
Atlantic Coast Line	300	159	158½	158	158½
Baltimore and Ohio	5,400	114¾	113⅞	114½	114½
do. preferred	400	99¼	99¼	98½	98
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	13,700	89	87⅛	88¼	88⅜
Canadian Pacific	1,900	175¾	174⅜	175	174½
Central of New Jersey	100	225	225	223½	223
Chesapeake and Ohio	1,800	57	54¼	56½	56½
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	.....	30	30⅞
do. preferred	500	75¼	74½	74½	69
Chicago Great Western	100	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
Chicago and Northwestern	2,100	227½	225	225	225
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	17,900	184½	182⅝	178⅝	183½
Chicago Terminal and Trans.	.....	.....	.....	12¾	15
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	34	35
C., C., and St. Louis	900	107¼	106¾	106¾	106⅞
Colorado Fuel and Iron	11,400	59⅜	57⅞	57⅞	58¼
Colorado and Southern	2,000	32	31¼	31⅝	32⅛
do. 1st preferred	500	70⅛	70	70	70
do. 2d preferred	1,400	54⅝	53½	53½	54
Consolidated Gas	100	176½	176	174	176½
Corn Products	4,300	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18¼
do. preferred	200	58	57½	57	58
Delaware and Hudson	100	222¼	222¼	222	223
Delaware, Lack. and West	100	460	460	450	450
Denver and Rio Grande	2,100	39½	38⅝	39	38¾
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	87¼	87
Distillers' Securities	2,000	53	52⅝	52⅝	52½
Erie	12,200	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	48½
do. 1st preferred	200	80¾	80½	80½	80½
do. 2d preferred	300	73⅞	73½	73½	74
General Electric	1,100	179⅝	178½	178½	178½
Hocking Valley	500	115½	114⅜	115	115½
Illinois Central	300	176¼	176⅛	175¾	175½
International Paper	9,900	25	24⅜	24½	23¾
do. preferred	4,900	89	88⅜	88⅝	88½
International Pump	.....	.....	.....	27	27
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	78	79
Iowa Central	200	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	30½
do. preferred	100	60⅜	60⅜	60	60½
Kansas City Southern	1,800	35¾	35	35⅜	35
do. preferred	500	69⅞	68¼	69½	69⅜
Louisville and Nashville	3,000	153	152½	152¼	152⅜
Manhattan L	700	160½	159¾	159⅝	160
Metropolitan Securities	2,000	74	73	73¼	73½
Metropolitan St. Ry.	2,000	125¼	124⅛	124½	124⅜
Mexican Central	2,100	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	25¼
Minneapolis and St. Louis	100	82½	82½	82½	82⅜
Minn., St. P. and S. Ste. M.	10,500	163	151½	160	151¼
do. preferred	6,400	183	180	181	177½
Missouri Pacific	400	100⅜	100	100½	100½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	101,600	40¼	39½	40	38⅜
do. preferred	24,700	72¼	70⅝	71	70⅜
National Lead, ex-rights	3,700	86⅞	84	85	83
National R. R. of Mexico pfd.	100	39½	39½	38¾	38½
New York Central	11,700	154½	153¼	153¼	154
N. Y., Ontario and Western	3,200	53	52⅛	52½	53⅜
Norfolk and Western	10,900	87⅞	87¼	87⅜	87¼
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	92	93
North American	40,000	101⅞	101	101	101¾
Pacific Mail	100	48⅜	48⅛	48	48⅛
Pennsylvania	68,000	145¼	144	144⅛	144¼
People's Gas	500	101	100¾	100¾	101⅜
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	.....	.....	.....	83	83
Pressed Steel Car	3,100	56¾	55½	56	56¼
do. preferred	300	100	100	99¾	99¾
Pullman Palace Car	.....	.....	.....	240	240
Reading	48,000	144¾	143½	143½	144¾
do. 1st preferred	300	94	94	93	93⅞
do. 2d preferred	1,000	97⅞	97½	96⅞	96⅞
Republic Steel	10,600	37⅝	36	36½	36⅞
do. preferred	14,400	109⅜	107½	107¾	108½
Rock Island Co.	500	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
do. preferred	1,000	62¾	62½	62½	62½
Rubber Goods	1,000	43	43	40	41
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	100	100
St. L. and San Fran. 2d pfd.	400	48½	48	48½	48
St. Louis Southwestern	1,000	21½	21	21¼	21¼
do. preferred	1,000	54½	54½	54½	55
Southern Pacific	27,200	68	67	67⅝	67½
do. preferred	200	118½	118	118½	118
Southern Railway	5,200	37½	37	37⅜	37¼
do. preferred	200	101	100⅞	100¾	100¾
Tennessee Coal and Iron	4,600	151	146	151	147
Texas and Pacific	7,700	34½	33½	34¼	33⅜
Toledo, St. Louis and West.	3,900	36¾	35	36	34⅝
do. preferred	3,700	58¼	56½	57¾	56
Union Pacific	149,600	155⅝	153⅜	154¼	154⅝
do. preferred	100	98⅞	98⅞	97	97½
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	115	115
United States Rubber	1,800	53½	52¼	52½	52¼
do. preferred	900	112½	112	112	112
United States Steel	84,700	44⅝	43⅜	43⅞	44⅛
do. preferred	10,700	107½	106¾	107	107
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	12,400	55¾	53¾	54	54½
do. preferred	200	115	114½	115¼	114½
Wabash	400	21	20⅝	20½	20½
do. preferred	400	41⅝	41	41	41
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	235	235
Westinghouse Electric	100	172	152	169	172
Western Union	.....	.....	.....	93½	93⅛
Wheeling and Lake Erie	100	18	18	17½	17½
Wisconsin Central	200	30½	30	30	30½
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	61	61
Northern Pacific	4,700	204½	203	203	203
Sloss-Sheffield	1,700	90½	89	89¼	89

Total sales for the day, 1,304,000 shares.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

U. S. refunding 2s, registered 102⅞
do. coupon 102
U. S. 3s, registered 102¼
do. coupon 103
U. S. old 4s, registered 103
do. coupon 103
U. S. new 4s, registered 130¼
do. coupon 130½
American Tobacco 4s 86⅛
do. 6s 114⅞
Atchison general 4s 103½
do. adjustment 4s 94½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s 101⅜
Baltimore and Ohio 4s 104½
do. 3½s 94¼
Central of Georgia 5s 113⅝
do. 1st income 93⅜
do. 2nd income 80
do. 3rd income 74½
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s 108¼
Chicago and Alton 3½s 79
C., B. and Q. new 4s 100⅝
C., R. I. and Pac. R. R. 4s 79½
do col 5s 89¼
C., C., C. and St. L. 4s 103½
Colorado Ind. 5s, series A 78¼
do. B 78
Colorado Midland 4s 77
Colorado and Southern 4s 94⅜
Cuba 5s 106
Denver and Rio Grande 4s 100
Distillers' Securities 5s 83
Erie prior lien 4s 100
do. general 4s 92¾
Hocking Valley 4½s 108½
Japan 6s 99⅜
do. 2nd series 99⅜
do. 4½s, certificates 93⅜
do. do. 2nd series 91⅜
Louisville and Nash. unified 4s 104
Manhattan consol gold 4s 102⅝
Mexican Central 4s 78⅞
do. 1st income 25
Minn. and St. Louis 4s 96
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s 100½
do. 2nds 90¼
Nat. R. R. of Mexico consol 4s 85½
New York Central gen. 3½s 98⅝
New Jersey Central general 5s 131¾
Northern Pacific 4s 105½
do. 3s 77
Norfolk and Western consol 4s 102
Oregon Short Line rfdg 4s 96½
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s 104
Reading general 4s 102¼
St. L. and I. M. consol 5s 116⅜
St. L. and San Fran. fg 4s 85⅝
St. L. Southwestern con. 4s 81
Seaboard Air Line 4s 90
Southern Pacific 4s 93⅞
do. 1st 4s, certificates 95¼
Southern Railway 5s 118½
Texas and Pacific 1sts 122
Toledo, St. L. and West. 4s 83½
Union Pacific 4s 106¼
do. conv. 4s 155⅝
U. S. Steel 2nd 5s 97
Wabash 1sts 115⅞
do. debenture B 74⅜
Western Md. 4s 88
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s 91¼
Wisconsin Central 4s 94

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NEWS BULLISH; WHEAT WAS WEAK

At High Point Cash Houses Sold Vigorously.

Brought About a Reaction and May Closed 1-8c Lower—Corn 1-8c Up. Oats Practically Unchanged. Provisions Closed 5 to 7½ 7-8c Higher.

Chicago, January 10.—Notwithstanding bullish news, the wheat market here today was inclined to be weak, final quotations on the May delivery being off ⅛c. Corn was up ⅛c. Oats were practically unchanged. Provisions 5@12½c higher.

The market was firm during the first hour on reports of higher prices at Liverpool, and statements from Argentina to the effect that the movement of the new crop was delayed by wet weather. Small receipts in the northwest also encouraged the bulls. After May had opened unchanged to a shade lower at 87⅝@87⅞c, the price was brought up to 88¼c before offerings were made in any great volume. When 88¼c was reached cash houses sold vigorously and commission houses, supposed to be acting for leading bulls, but large quantities of wheat on the market. This brought about a reaction and May declined to 87⅜@87½c. Later part of the loss was regained on covering by shorts. The market closed fairly steady, with May at 87¾c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 420,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 574,000 bushels, compared with 538,000 one year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 345 cars, against 389 cars last week and 340 one year ago.

Small local receipts, light acceptances and firm cables created a firm market on corn. Throughout the day there was a fair demand by commission houses and cash buyers, while offerings were few, coming chiefly from pit traders. The market was firm at the close. May opened unchanged to a trifle higher at 44⅞c to 44⅞@45c, sold to 45@45⅛c and closed at 45c. Receipts, 346 cars, with 18 of contract grade.

Trading in oats was quiet and the market was steady. Acceptances from the country were somewhat larger, but local arrivals were small, only 76 cars being received today. May opened unchanged to a shade higher at 32½@32⅝c, sold off to 32⅛@32¼c and closed at 32¼c.

Despite a 10-cent decline in the price of live hogs, the provision market was firm for the greater part of the day. Local longs were the principal purchasers and the volume of trading was large. At the close May pork was up 10@12½c at $14.02@14.05. Lard was 2½@5c higher at $7.67½@7.70. Ribs were 5c higher at $7.62½@7.65.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 28 cars; corn, 281; oats, 134; hogs, 36,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
May	87¾	88¼	87⅜	87⅝
July	84½	85	84¼	84½
CORN—				
January	41½	41⅝	41⅜	41⅞
May	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45
July	45¼	45⅜	45¼	45⅜
OATS—				
January	31	31	31	31
May	32¼	32⅜	32⅛	32¼
July	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
PORK—				
January	13.67½	13.82½	13.67½	13.75
May	14.00	14.15	14.00	14.05
LARD—				
January	7.57½	7.57½	7.52½	7.55
May	7.62½	7.72½	7.52½	7.70
July	7.75	7.72½	7.75	7.75
RIBS—				
January	7.52½	7.55	7.50	7.52½
May	7.57½	7.67½	7.57½	7.65
July	7.72½	7.80	7.72½	7.72½

Articles	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	30,600	26,000
Wheat, bushels	60,000	54,700
Corn, bushels	239,500	272,900
Oats, bushels	416,400	319,500
Rye, bushels	10,000	2,900
Barley, bushels	112,100	346,000

Gibert & Clay.

New Orleans, January 10.—COTTON.—Liverpool for the time being seems to have laid aside the buoyant feeling that pervaded that market, as evidenced by yesterday's cables, and reflecting this depression in the future market came in 6 points down when expected to be 4 up, and closed easy at a net loss of 6 points from the opening. The sales were 10,000 at a decline of 6 American points. The American markets, now that the bureau figures are known, seem to have lapsed into a stage of disinterestedness and will continue more or less erratic in the absence of any well defined movement. All offerings in New York were eagerly absorbed, while in the local market profit-taking by room traders, combined with the small volume of business, held the market steady with prices about unchanged. The underlying strength of the market is, however, gradually asserting itself, and today's excellent spot business shows the trend of the tide. We have pointed out before the fact that present prices, to be sustained, or to be lifted to higher levels, must find their support in an increasing demand for the staple, and when we take into consideration the fact that the mills have been running incessantly and largely on supplies purchased some time back, as evinced by the reports of recent weekly mill takings, it takes no great stretch of imagination to perceive the dire necessity that the spinners will find themselves in if they still persist in pursuing this policy of aloofness. An irregular market may be seen until present indications concerning the better feeling in the spot market become realities, and we favor purchases on easy movements with acceptance of profits on fair advances.

Chicago, January 10.—WHEAT—Foreign advices today were more encouraging and gave a stimulus to the buying early in the day. Later it was reported from Minneapolis that bids for flour from the other side were 1s 6d lower, and that coming upon a market hanging on the balance turned it down. Selling because of this report from Minneapolis fell into strong hands, and the market at the close suggested that another five minutes of trading would have put prices back.

CORN—Smaller receipts and heavy exports were again the features of the statistical news of the day's movement.

OATS—In the market speculative business did not attain large proportions, and what was done was done for account of local brokers.

PROVISIONS—Local operators in the speculative market who had parted with considerable of their holdings on the recent rise were inclined to replace what they had sold, and were the best buyers of the products today. Heavy receipts of hogs and lower prices for them had no effect in checking the desire to buy. Firmness of feeling inuica.eu was well maintained throughout the session.

New York, January 10.—STOCKS.—The stock market today in the main should be regarded as showing a satisfactory tone, and should gold exports develop tomorrow, or in the near future, we expect no more than a temporary set-back of moderate proportion, if that. We are not likely to have much assistance from abroad in a further advance in our security list, but the digestion of the best issues is going on satisfactorily at this time, and the way is be- paved for stability in values, at least. Money rates are still a question of importance, and obviously 6 per cent time money is more restrictive of speculative operations than when last fall and summer 4 per cent to 4 1-2 was the maximum. The quotation list is largely in new territory, and, therefore, to this extent, experimental, but reveals no evidence of unjustified values when the remarkable changes which have taken place in economic conditions is taken into consideration.

Flour

HELP WANTED—MALE.

MEN and boys wanted to learn plumbing trade, pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools. Graduates admitted to union and Master Plumbers' Association. Position secured. Coyne Bros. Co., Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalog.

BARBER TRADE taught and position furnished for $15. We are making this special offer only for short time. Atlanta Barber College, 2 Whitehall st.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. We prepare you for positions, $12 to $20 weekly. You can practically earn your tuition, tools and board before completing. Short time required. Positions or locations provided. Write nearest branch. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo., or New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Four harness makers at once. Address W. H. Selby, Sylvania, Ga.

WANTED—Installment collector for merchandise accounts; good salary and expenses. Address Globe Company, 723 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-9-3tl

COMPOSITORS WANTED, non-union; scale $21 per week. Job, catalogue, stone hands make-ups and machine operators; splendid opportunity to obtain steady position in New York city. Transportation furnished. Apply, with references to Isaac H. Blanchard Co., 268 Canal st., New York city. William Green, 326 Pearl st. New York city.

WANTED—Compositors willing to work nine hours in open shop. Salary $21 per week. We wish to add to our staff a number of expert and experienced compositors (display, stone and make-up men). These positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character. Loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Apply by letter only, giving employer's references and state experience and qualifications. Theo. L. Devinne & Co., 12 Lafayette place, New York city. Doubleday, Page & Co., 133 East 16th st., New York city.

WANTED—Compositors, non-union; $21 a week; job, stone, catalogue, makeup and machine men. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed capable men. Splendid opportunity to obtain permanent position in New York city. Write, giving references, S. S. McClure Co., 141 East 25th st., New York city.

WANTED—Compositors, non-union, to work in open shop. Wages $21 per week. A1 job hands, catalogue and stone men. Permanent positions guaranteed. Transportation furnished. Apply with references. John Rankin Co., 34 Cortlandt st., New York city. Patterson Press, 33 Gold st., New York city.

WANTED—Compositors, non-union, $21 per week; job, catalogue, makeup, stone and machine men; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed capable men of good character in the largest printing offices of New York city. Excellent opportunity to obtain permanent position; transportation furnished; write, giving references. New York Typothetae, 320 Broadway, New York city.

A FIRST-CLASS hardware man to take charge of retail business; grand opening for the right man. Address "Hardware," care Constitution.

WANTED—First-class saw filer for 12 M. capacity circular saw mill; must know how to take care of timbers; not afraid of work. State salary expected and reference. Address The Safford Lumber Co., Safford, Ga.

WANTED—Advertising distributors for cigarette antidote; also salesman; cash paid or no go. Star Service Co., Dallas, Tex. 1-9-11-14

WANTED AT ONCE—Two bookkeepers; two general office men; stockkeeper and stenographer; two stenographers; night clerk for hotel; dry goods clerk; traveling salesman for printers' supplies; young man for bank; manager hardware firm; assistant bookkeeper retail firm; two cooks; two pantry boys; sawyer for shingle mill; stationary engineman; hotel cook; mechanical and architectural draftsmen—from $150 to $200 per month. Positions in other lines we want to fill at once. National Employment Ass'n, 1022-23-24 Century bldg. The Seers.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, $40; laundry foreman, $75; stenographer, $60, $50; steno-salesman, $50. Empire Business Bureau, 718 Century bldg.

WANTED—Young man for office position and stenographer; position has good future. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, etc. Address "Capable," care Constitution.

BOOKKEEPERS, $40 to $75; salesmen, $50 to $75; stenographers, $60. Globe Business Bureau, 418 Fourth National Bank bldg.

WANTED—Would like for party who called about the latter part of December accompanied with son wanted hair in answer to advertisement for position as office boy, to again call. Position open and prefer this party. 11 Fourth National Bank building. N. Terrell.

WANTED—Office boy; position permanent and promotion for right party; parent must accompany boy. 12 Fourth National Bank building. L. Terrell.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Bright girl Remington touch operator. Address, giving experience and salary desired, R. T., care Constitution.

WANTED—A good cook. Apply 161 Peachtree st.

WANTED—A woman to wash baby's clothes. Apply today at Spring st.

WANTED—Ten girls, 13 to 16 years, for light, pleasant, permanent work. Apply Dr. Blosser Co., 38-40 Walton st.

TYPEWRITING—Wanted young ladies familiar with Densmore machine; good salary, pleasant work. Apply Dr. Blosser Co., 38-40 Walton st.

WANTED—By Dr. J. M. Betts, R. D. No. 1, box 17, Ball Ground, Ga., a governess for his four children who teaches all the English branches, Latin, music, etc.

A FIRST-CLASS cook; good place for the right person. Apply 21 Kimball street.

COMPANION for elderly lady, $15; bookkeeper, $40; stenographers, $50. Other places. Empire Business Bureau, 718 Century bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25 up; saleladies; office ladies; companion; other good places. Globe Business Bureau, 418 Fourth National Bank bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper or office man. Am now employed. Only reason for change is desire to locate south. H. Wisdom, 331 W. 2d st., Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—Position, a licensed druggist with six years' practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Address Resnal, care this paper.

PRINTER—Newspaper and job printer, well experienced, steady and reliable, wants position on weekly paper. Address "W. E." No. 65 East Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Young lady desires position as stenographer; best of references; fourteen years' experience. Address Florence, care Constitution.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Ten thousand live canvassers wanted for best subscription offer ever made. Tri-Weekly Constitution, published Monday, Wednesday and Friday every week, almost a daily paper; only $1 per year. Agents make good money. Send today for outfit. The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agents in every southern town for new wholesale wall paper house. Paper hangers and dealers preferred. Large line and big commissions. Sample books free. Willis Wall Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE branch office of a well-known Detroit manufacturing company wishes ladies to canvass their line of perfumes and toilet specialties. A large commission paid. Call 318 Kiser bldg.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WE require a representative in this state who is thoroughly experienced in our line, and has an established trade. Can offer a liberal contract to the right party. Address Lewis DeGroff & Son, Wholesale Grocers, New York city.

WANTED—Traveling paint salesman for Louisiana or Mississippi. State amount of sales and salary expected. Only experienced need apply. Campbell Glass and Paint Co., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Salesmen for coming season for Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, also Virginia and Carolinas. Strong line of men's boys' and youths'. Goodyears and McKays. Only men with established trade considered. Commission. Write immediately giving references and experience to Hills Shoe Co., North Adams, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Salesmen and salesladies, $2.50 daily; experience unnecessary; firm of $250,000; travelers $15 and $21 weekly; expenses advanced. Address, with stamp, A. F. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., care General Delivery.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BRAMBACH PIANOS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.
Write for special bargain.
BECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.

RING UP 3122 for shorthand reporting and general stenographic and mimeograph work. Rates reasonable. Serve you day or night. National Reporting Co., 1022-3-4 Century bldg.

ARE YOU a Constitution agent? Is there a good one at your postoffice? Did he ever solicit your subscription? If your field is not FULLY OCCUPIED, write today for an agency. The best proposition ever made to canvassers. Ten thousand live agents wanted throughout the south. Subscriptions easy to take; money in your pocket for every order. Write today. The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

E. P. BURNS, 417-18 Century building. Bell 'phone 1299; insurance law, adjustments of claims, revisions and settlement of policies.

FOR SALE—New turpentine business. Opened up 1905. 6 crops of boxes, 8,000 acres round timber, leased water transportation to Pensacola. A. M. McKinnon, Geneva, Ala.

MILLINERY BUSINESS for sale; good trade, well established in fine business town, southwest Georgia. Answer B., care Constitution.

AN up-to-date manufacturing plant, with new and saleable stock, and established trade; paying business, but dissolution necessary on account of disagreement of partners. Fine opportunity for party with a few thousand dollars to invest. Address or call in person on either of the undersigned. Milton M. Hirsch, 514 Century bldg.; V. A. Batchelor, 1015 Empire bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Party interested in the milk and dairy or bakery business can form a partnership with one who has the means and well established location. Answer at once, C. E., care Constitution.

AN ESTABLISHED paying furniture business for sale in one of the best towns in middle Georgia. Ill health of owner reason for selling. Address Furniture, care Constitution.

WANTED—A partner with $10,000 to $20,000 to invest in a wholesale and manufacturing business; five years established; we wish to increase our jobbing and manufacturing line; good location; all water freights open port to the gulf. Opportunities unlimited. Address D., Box 507, Columbus, Ga.

IF YOU can secure building suitable for roller skating do so quick. It's the game that gets the money. Write for catalogue. Tells how to open and operate roller rink. Richardson Ball Bearing Skate Co., 501 Wells street, Chicago, Ills. 1-11-14-16

NICE OFFICE space with furniture, 'phone and typewriter. Come quick. W. Jones, 716 Century bldg.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER.
'Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company, Atlanta, Ga.

RING UP 3122 for shorthand reporting and general stenographic and mimeograph work. Rates reasonable. Serve you day or night. National Reporting Co., 1022-23-24 Century bldg.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

20 PER CENT discount on all monuments in stock. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works. Hunter st. and Piedmont avenue.

THE APOLLOETTE, artistic piano player. Price $150. Write for full information. Becht Piano Co., 62 N. Forsyth.

FOR the next 15 days I will cut my regular $35 suits to $25. Carroll, the Tailor, 172 Peachtree, opposite Aragon.

I MAKE a specialty of high grade watch work. Bell 'phone 1522. I will send after your clock. All work guaranteed. W. M. McNeal, Jeweler, 6 Central ave.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS—

WANTS you to just try one of their celebrated Barrett Ranges—that's all.

THE YEAR 1906

has started down the track of time at a rapid rate. Ten days have already passed. Others will go quickly by. You must keep pace with it to win in the Great Struggle. Use these Want Columns as "nigh cuts" and you will come out winner in the end.

Price Ten Cents a Line.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

GET our prices on grasses, clover and grain seeds. McMillan Seed Co., No. 23 S. Broad street. 1-5-tf

$49 FOR A FINE leather quarter top buggy; manufactured by us, here in Atlanta. Fully guaranteed. $4.90 for a set of nickel-mounted harness, sold with each buggy. Call on Golden Eagle Buggy Company, 158 Edgewood ave.

TYPEWRITERS—100 first-class standard makes at $20 up. Others $5 up. Hardin Company, 3 Edgewood avenue. Largest dealers and best repairers south.

GET PRICES anywhere else on furniture; come to us, and we will beat them. Robison Furniture Company, 18 E. Hunter st.

$25 FOR a high grade, rapid, smooth running guaranteed Postal typewriter. Warranted to do work equal to anything on the market. Catalogue free. No. 615 Temple Court bldg., Atlanta.

'PHONE 1920—56 North Broad street—if you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

FOX TERRIERS and Bostons for sale and at stud. Homers and fancy pigeons. Dogs boarded. Belvidere Kennels, at Ponce de Leon, corner So. Ry. Atlanta 'phone 3045. 1-10-tf

FOR SALE—3 second-hand delivery wagons cheap for cash; good order. Address Martin, 104 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—In order to raise some cash will sell my upright mahogany piano. Will pay you to investigate, Mahogany Piano, care Constitution. 1-11-4tl

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS of steam power machinery have attractive proposition for well-informed correspondent in every community who can keep them advised of prospective purchases in their line. Address Engine, care Constitution.

WANTED—Highest price paid for new and second-hand feathers of all kinds. Southern Spring Bed Company. Both phones 25.

WANTED—For cash diamond ring or stud about one karat; must be perfect; bargain. Address M. B. R., care Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making halftones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars, address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate; also buy real estate notes. We loan only our own money. Borrowing from us you save all agent's commission and you can get the money at once. Atlanta Banking & Savings Co., Wm. J. Davis, cashier 215 and 216 Century bldg.

QUICK LOANS on Atlanta real estate; low interest. Homes on easy payments. W. T. S. Brown, 716 Century bldg.

MEHLIN & SONS' PIANOS.
High in quality, also price.
Becht Piano Co., 62 N. Forsyth.

CHEAP LOCAL AND EASTERN MONEY FOR QUICK LOANS ON ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY OR DEKALB COUNTY PROPERTY. ANSLEY & FERRIS, 10 EAST ALABAMA.

Established 1890.
WEYMAN & CONNORS, EQUITABLE.
Mortgage loans on real estate.

MONEY on Atlanta realty. Low interest. Black & Draper, 213-14 Empire bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE, 3 TO 5 YEARS, 6 PER CENT. JOHN CAREY, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call, S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

FARM LOANS—We are placing loans on Georgia farms at the lowest rates ever offered. The Southern Mortgage Co., Gould building.

WE have some money of clients to lend upon Atlanta real estate. Only delay time to approve title by our firm. Jackson & Orme, 215 Equitable bldg.

THE Union Savings Bank buys purchase money notes and lends money on improved Atlanta property at reasonable rates. Bell 'phone 769. Gould building.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments, offices 53 principal cities. Tolman, room 524, Austell building.

MONEY on hand to lend at 5 per cent in sums of $500 and over; long or short time; supply unlimited; also money for purchase money and notes. W. A. Foster, room 24, Inman bldg. Second floor.

I HAVE money to loan on real estate anywhere in city. Judson C. Chapman, 501-2 Gould bldg.

I HAVE $20,000 to loan of local money on city property at reasonable rate of interest, amounts from $1,000 to $20,000. No delay if you want a loan. Money on hand. G. J. Dallas, 317 and 318 Fourth National Bank bldg.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO.
A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, according to security offered. Small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. B. Turman.

MONEY ADVANCED TO SALARIED PEOPLE; ALSO OTHERS WITH GOOD INDORSEMENT. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 704 CANDLER BUILDING. 'Phone 1915.

MUSICAL ITEM.

WHY put up with unsatisfactory piano tuning when the best will cost you no more. D. B. Evans, 85 Whitehall street. 'Phone 1704 M. or 295 East Point.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

8-ROOM house, on large corner lot, near Peachtree and south of Baker, for $5,000, payable $1,250 cash, $50 monthly, you assuming $3,000 loan. Rented $37.50. Owner, H. 3 Edgewood ave.

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH US. We have customers for good property at a fair price. We sell real estate. M. H. & C. E. LUCAS, 23 1-2 Whitehall.

R. O. MEDLOCK CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
3 Edgewood Ave. 'Phone 3794.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

$6,500—Spot cash, will buy the handsomest 9-room house in the city. Call 544 Washington, and deal direct, if you are in position to own a high-class home.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth st.

GET OUR weekly rent bulletin giving description of everything for rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house, water and bath. 504 Gordon street. $20 per month. Apply at Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, corner Hunter and Piedmont.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, housekeeping or singly; meals if desired. By day, week or month. 141 Spring.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Good room with bath, good locality. Address F. P. T., care Constitution.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

A FEW SELECT BOARDERS, 203 Spring street. References exchanged. Bell 'Phone 2666 J.

HIGH-CLASS room and board in small private family; two gentlemen preferred; new apartment. 324 B, Whitehall street.

I HAVE leased Mrs. Angler's nice 12-room home and I want a few nice boarders. Charges reasonable. 'Phone 2624 J. Mrs. M. M. Casey.

FOR RENT—STORES.

LARGE STORE, best location in city for dry goods or millinery, plate glass windows, modern front. Mrs. D. R. Loveman, Dalton, Ga.

LARGE store room in busiest part of Decatur street, $60 a month. Apply W. T. S. Brown, 716 Century bldg.

LOST.

STOLEN—Black mule 11 years old, weighs 1,050 pounds, from Young's mills, 9 miles from Rome, on Kingston road, last Saturday night. $10 reward for return of animal to J. H. Ford, R. F. D. No. 7, Rome, Ga.

DROPPED either on a Peachtree car or in front of Brown & Allen's drug store, ladies' pocket book, containing few dollars in money, a receipted bill from R. C. Black's shoe store and some visiting cards. Finder will confer a favor by returning to 523 Century bldg. Reward.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, between Baker and Fourteenth streets, a very large pearl set in an old-fashioned gold scarf pin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by notifying owner over Bell telephone 4855 Main, or addressing "M," care Constitution office.

STRAYED—One cheap black horse mule and one one-eyed old black horse; information leading to their recovery will be rewarded. Langley & Abercrombie, horse and mule dealers, 196 Peters st. Bell phone 2594.

LOST—A bunch of keys at Atlanta Athletic Club Wednesday evening, January 10. Return to or 'phone American Book Company.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME DEL REY, Psychic Palmist, intuitive reader of life from your hand, advises you on love, family and business affairs, lawsuits, changes, speculations, investments, lost articles, etc.; charges moderate. 60 Fairlie st., near Luckie st.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS.

WE WANT the public to know that our celebrated Barrett Range is the best cook on the market.

HALLWOOD CASH REGISTERS.

START THE NEW YEAR right; have system; protect your cash; save $225 on your register purchase. The "Hallwood Leader" has $100 worth of improvements over the $350 trust register, and will last twice as long. Price $125, on monthly payments. If you live anywhere in the south your credit is good. Write for interesting reading on the subject. Southern Cash Register Company, 24 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING.

NOW IS THE TIME to have your books audited and systematized. Financial statements. Partnerships adjusted. Write today for booklet on auditing containing testimonials covering every class of business. SHELDON AUDIT COMPANY, 518 Temple Court Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 'Phone 1196.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

ON January the 4th, 1906, I sold my interest in the Bauknight Furniture Company at 166 Peters St. to Mr. L. S. Bauknight. The business will be continued under the old name. Mr. L. S. Bauknight owns all assets and assumes all liabilities of the company.
Signed, W. A. RHUDY.

LADIES' COLUMN.

COAL—Best quality cheapest price; prompt delivery. Buy now. J. W. Wills, phones 356.

BUSSEY, THE "OLD HAT MAN."

BUSSEY cleans, dyes, reshapes old hats and Panamas to present styles. Prices according to work done. 28¼ Whitehall.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 28 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192; Atlanta 784. All new work guaranteed one year.

FOR EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE exchanges—See Chas. F. Glover & Co., 716 Prudential bldg.

H. A. MARTIN FURNITURE CO.,

60 MARIETTA STREET.

LET US QUOTE you prices on bed room suits, odd dressers, chiffoniers, iron beds and the best line of springs and mattresses in the city. We have a few Morris chairs and fancy rockers to close out at a bargain. We save you money on any article of furniture and will take your old furniture in exchange, if you like. H. A. Martin Furniture Company, opposite postoffice.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS.

WE HAVE enlarged our capacity, and can now furnish the trade our celebrated Barrett Range without delay.

MEDICAL.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKY—These addictions treated as diseases, and cured without pain or depression in two or three weeks. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. R. Giles, M.D., 591 Whitehall st.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe. Reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars, "Relief for ladies" in letter by return mail. Ask your druggist. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEWING MACHINES RENTED.

WE rent new Singer and W. & W. machines, with complete set of attachments, for $2 per month. Prompt delivery. Both 'phones 1893. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 79 Whitehall st.

EXPERT EYE FITTING.

EYES examined and glasses fitted, according to modern scientific methods. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Expert opticians in attendance. Established 1870. A. K. Hawkes, optician.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

OLD HATS made new for 35c up. Fall styles, best work. Hats dyed black or brown. Out-of-town orders given prompt and careful attention. Acme Hatters 6½ Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—DOGS.

FOR SALE—Two fine pointer dogs, well trained; sportsmen should not miss these dogs as they are beauties. Address Fine Dog, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—HORSES.

FOR SALE—Fine combination horse, 7 years old, gentle; price $85. Also good work horse, $50. Fine large bay mare, 6 years old, gentle, weight 1,200 pounds. This stock must be sold today. Party must have cash. Send your stock to us to sell. Southern Feed and Sale Stables, 59 Central avenue.

H. A. MARTIN FURNITURE CO.

60 Marietta Street.

NOTWITHSTANDING the advances in factory cost of furniture we can still sell you iron beds, suits, odd dressers, sideboards, rockers and most any article you need in furniture at our old price, which is fully 25 per cent lower than others ask. If you need furniture, springs, mattresses, etc., see our line and get our prices. We will save you money. H. A. Martin Furniture Co., opposite postoffice.

COAL.

IF YOU want your money's worth, buy coal and wood of M. A. Bowden & Co. Bell phone 4300—J.

DON'T bother about your supply of coal, but send your orders to J. W. Wills, 'phones 356. He's got it!

$4,250.00

Northside Ideal Home.

A beautiful home of eight rooms, excellent repair; very best neighborhood; large lot, 70 by 150.
WALKER & SHARP,
'PHONE 243.
612 FOURTH NATIONAL BK BLDG.

MONCRIEF FURNACE COMPANY.

PUT IN ALL CAST and all Steel Furnaces for any kind of coal. Best and most economical made. Best work, reasonable prices. We repair furnaces. Place your order now. 105 South Forsyth st. Bell phone 285.

W. E. TREADWELL & CO.
Real Estate.
24 S. Broad Street; Bell Phone 2644.

IF you have a factory site for sale, we can sell it. Call at office, or write.

LUCIUS McK. DUNCAN & COMPANY,

Real Estate.
719 Fourth National Bank Bldg.; Bell Phone 560.

1 8-room residence, new.
1 8-room cottage, new.
1 7-room house, good condition.
1 8-room beautiful residence.
One vacant lot, 100x170 feet.
These are my bargains for the north side.
I have others at great values in other parts of the city, West End, Grant park, South Pryor, etc.
Prices from $1,800 to $8,000. Some of these will last only this week.

WALKER DUNSON.

Real Estate, 409 Equitable. 'Phone 2187.

NORTHWEST corner of Twelfth and Center between the Peachtrees, oak grove, 200x200. Only $4,500. Divided into five lots, 50x150 each would be only $900 each.

CLOSE IN north side house, east front, lot 50x200, rented for $750 per annum, for only $7,500. A 10 per cent investment.
SEE ME ABOUT THIS AT ONCE.

JUNIPER ST. LOT, 50x260, north of Eighth street, just south of Goldsmith houses, tile sidewalks, water, gas, sewer, block of new public school; $2,500.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Honorable Secretary of State: The petition of John M. Baird, J. L. Caldwell, H. B. Cobb, W. M. Powell, D. M. Grow, all of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, respectfully shows that they desire to form a corporation to be named the Gate City Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of conducting a business of insuring property against loss by fire, storm, wind and lightning, on the mutual or cooperative plan, each policy holder being a member of the company, as specified in the by-laws. That they do in good faith intend to go forward, without delay, to organize said company, with its principal office located at Atlanta, Ga. They request that they be incorporated under the laws of the state of Georgia for a period of fifty (50) years; that they have given thirty days' notice of their intention to apply for said charter by the publication of this petition in The Atlanta Constitution, the newspaper in which the legal advertisements of said Fulton county are published, the place where the principal office of said corporation is to be located, once a week for four (4) weeks before the filing of this petition. H. B. Cobb, W. M. Powell, John M. Baird, J. L. Caldwell, D. M. Grow.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—D. M. Grow and H. B. Cobb, the two foregoing petitioners, being duly sworn, say that the names subscribed to the foregoing petition are the genuine signatures of the parties therein named, and that the facts stated therein are true. D. M. Grow, H. B. Cobb.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1906. Henderson Hallman, Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.

Here's Your Chance.

Our Extraordinary Offer TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer our subscribers a limited number of subscriptions to The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Review of Reviews, and Woman's Home Companion, at a very much reduced price:

	One Year Reg. Price
Cosmopolitan Magazine	$ 1.00
Review of Reviews	3.00
Woman's Home Companion	1.00
Daily and Sunday Constitution	7.00
Total	$12.00

We offer all of the above to out-of-town subscribers for $8.50
We offer all of the above to city subscribers for $7.50

The price of The Daily and Sunday Constitution, city delivery, is $6.00.

We are very fortunate in being able to arrange with the publishers of these three well-known magazines to offer a subscription for the coming year at this sensational price. We have decided to let our readers have the full advantage of the reduction. You ask how this offer is possible if three magazines have a fixed value and are not like the commodities usually offered at bargain prices.

THE EXPLANATION

It is well known to every one in business that in fixing a selling price there must be added to the manufacturing cost the cost of marketing. The cost of marketing a magazine is a big item, and these three publishing houses decided to unify their efforts to get new readers, making one organization do the work, and divide the cost of marketing by three. That is why this year you can buy three magazines that fit the needs of every home for half price.

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To Old Subscribers:

Old subscribers can take advantage of this offer by paying their bill up to date, and in addition, sending us check for $8.50. This will pay their subscription to The Daily and Sunday Constitution in advance for one year and they will get these three magazines. If you have already paid in advance, then send $8.50 (or $7.50 if you live in Atlanta) and we will mark your date up one year, from date you have paid to, and send you the three magazines.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED.

Two competent white men. Must be familiar with nursery work. One to take charge of packing shed; the other for general out-door work. Permanent position to the right men. References with application. P. J. Berckman's Co., Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Nashville	7 10 am	*Nashville	8 35 am
Marietta	8 35 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
*Chicago	10 24 am	*Chattanooga	4 50 pm
*Chattanooga	11 45 am	Marietta	5 30 pm
Marietta	2 50 pm	*Chicago	7 13 pm
*Nashville	7 35 pm	*Nashville	8 50 pm

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive daily from:		Depart daily to:	
Savannah	7:20 am	Macon	12:20 am
Jacksonville	7:50 am	Savannah	8:00 am
Macon	11:45 am	St. Augustine	10 55 am
Savannah	4:05 pm	Macon	4:00 pm
St. Augustine	6 51 pm	Savannah	9:15 pm
Macon	7:55 pm	Jacksonville	8:30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Selma	11 40 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
*Montgomery	7 30 pm	*Montgomery	12 45 pm
*Selma	11 35 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange	8:05 am	LaGrange	5 30 pm
*Montgomery	3 20 pm	*Montgomery	11 15 pm

*Daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

All trains of Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company arrive at and depart from Atlanta Terminal station, corner Mitchell street and Madison avenue.

GEORGIA RAILROD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	5 00 pm	*Augusta	7 45 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 46 am	*Augusta	3 30 pm
*Augusta	12 30 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 15 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk	7 40 am	Birmingham	8 00 am
Piedmont	9 30 am	Monroe	7 20 am
Birmingham	11 45 am	Washington	12 00 n'n
Monroe	7:30 pm	Birmingham	3 55 pm
Washington	3 40 pm	Piedmont	4:40 pm
Birmingham	7 40 pm	Norfolk	8 00 pm

Trains 50 and 51 run daily except Sunday. All others run daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Atlanta, New Terminal Station, corner Mitchell and Madison Avenue.

4:15 A. M.—NO. 23 DAILY. Local to Birmingham, making all stops; arriving in Birmingham 10:15 a. m.

5:20 A. M.—No. 13 DAILY, "CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train. Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to Chicago, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m.; Chattanooga 9:45 a. m.; Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; Louisville 8:15 p. m.; Chicago 7:23 a. m. Cafe car service. All meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus, arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

6:15 A. M.—NO. 17 DAILY—Local to Macon Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m.; Brunswick 4 p. m.; Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

7.00 A. M.—NO. 65 DAILY.—Pullman to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City and Colorado Springs; arrives Kansas City 9.45 a. m and Colorado Springs 8:15 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY.—Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7.55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY.—Chattanooga.

11:40 A. M.—NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY.—Chicago and Florida Special. A Solid Vestibuled Pullman Train to St. Augustine, Fla. Arrives Jacksonville 8:50 p. m.; Brunswick 7:50 p. m.; St. Augustine 10:00 p. m. Dining Car Serves all meals between Atlanta and Jacksonville.

12 NOON.—NO. 38 DAILY.—Washington and Southwestern Limited. Sleeping, library observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrive Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 40 DAILY.—New York express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:15 a. m., New York 3:15 p. m.

12:15 NOON.—NO. 8 DAILY.—Local for Macon; arriving Macon 2:40 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY.—Macon and Hawkinsville.

4 15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY.—Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Birmingham and Memphis; arrives Birmingham 9:15 p. m.; Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY.—Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4 30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY, except Sunday. "Air Line Belle" to Toccoa.

4:35 P. M.—No. 28 DAILY.—Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:50 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY.—Through drawing room and sleeping cars to Cincinnati. Arrive Rome 7:20 p. m.; Dalton 8:36 p. m.; Chattanooga 10:15 p. m.; Memphis 8:20 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; St. Louis 5 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

5:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY—Makes all stops. Local to Heflin; arrives Heflin 9.50 p. m.

6:00 P. M.—NO. 5—DAILY except Sunday. CHICAGO AND FLORIDA SPECIAL. A Solid Vestibuled Pullman Train to Cincinnati. Club Car to Cincinnati, Observation Sleeping Car to Louisville. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. Arrives Rome 8:05 p. m.; Chattanooga 10:25 p. m.; Cincinnati 7:55 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; Toledo 2:20 p. m.; Detroit 4:10 p. m.; Cleveland 3:00 p. m.; Chicago 5:30 p. m. Dining Car serves dinner between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

10:20 P. M.—NO. 18. "THE FLORIDA TRAIN." Local sleeper Atlanta to Brunswick. Atlanta to Jacksonville. Vestibuled coaches Atlanta to Jacksonville. Dining car serves breakfast. Arrives Macon 12:35 midnight; Jacksonville 8:50 a. m.; Brunswick 8 00 a. m.

11:15 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY.—Florida Limited. A Solid Vestibuled train to St. Augustine, Fla. Through Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches to Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Arrives Jacksonville 8:50 a. m.; Brunswick 8:00 a. m.; St. Augustine 10:00 a. m. Cafe Car serves Breakfast between Jesup and St. Augustine.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97. NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open to 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

12 NIGHT.—NO. 36 DAILY.—United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping cars to New York, Richmond and Asheville. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m.

Ticket Office—Corner Peachtree and Wall street—Peters building, and new Terminal station. 'Phones: City office, 142 main; depot, No. 2, on Terminal exchange.

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Cor. 15th st. and Pa. ave., opposite Treasury. Under its new management $40,000 will be expended in putting the house in first-class condition. New electric elevator, new furniture, new bathrooms and new carpets will be among the many improvements, making it one of the most elegant and attractive hotels in the city. American and European plans. W. J. Watson, proprietor.

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and Mediterranean, including Spain, by specially chartered S. S. Arabic, 16,000 tons, starts Feb. 8th. A cruise of 70 days, spending 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions, hotels, drives, fees and all necessary expenses.
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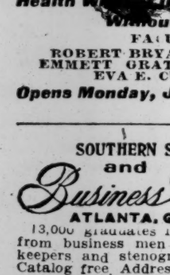
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European Plan 500 rooms—300 with Bath.
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THE **CHILDS Hotel** and CAFE.
Everything new and up to date. Excellent cuisine. Private dining room for ladies and gentlemen. Lunch counter for light lunches. Half block from Terminal station. 45-47-49 West Mitchell street.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

MEN NERVE BEANS quickly cure Nervousness, all results of abuse, failing manhood, drains, losses. Married men and men intending to marry should take a box; astonishing results; small weak parts and lost power restored. $1.00 at Brown & Allen, Druggists, 24 Whitehall st., Atlanta

STOCKS OPENED HIGH ALL AROUND

Better Basis for Selling Was Thus Offered.

Process Immediately Begun, but Profit Taking Was Conducted in Very Orderly Manner, Without Serious Disturbance to Values—Closed Easy.

New York, January 10.—There was a further contraction in the activity of the dealings in stocks today and the disposition to take profits was even more clearly manifest than yesterday. The profit taking, however, was conducted in a very orderly and systematic manner, and without creating any serious disturbance of values. The market still showed itself under effevtive control, so that the realizing was conducted with excellent success. Prices were opened high all around, the upward spurt at the beginning extending to a wide margin in some cases. This was evidently for the purpose of affording a better basis for selling stocks and the process was immediately begun. There was no news to account for the day's movement of prices. The selling to realize profits seemed in pursuance of the fixed plan of operation entered upon in the early stages of the movement by the powerful speculative combination ruling the market. The principal influence in today's money market was the response to the decided relaxation abroad.

Gold exports are still looked for. Another item in the situation was the recovery in the price of silver to the level at which gold was previously sent to Mexico from here to take Mexican coins out of circulation. The annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company brought disappointment to some speculators, who had counted upon an extra distribution of profits. The Canadian Pacific group made very conspicuous gains, and Kansas and Texas continued to be affected by the rumors of absorption for carrying out a combination. Amalgamated Copper made good headway against the weight of selling. There were various other points of strength amongst the railroads and specialties. These proved their sustaining power throughout, but prices gravitated to a lower level in spite of frequent rallies. The c los ewas easy after one of these rallies and with some stocks at the lowest.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,885,000.

United States 2s coupon declined ⅞ per cent on call.

Money on call firm at 5@10; ruling rate 5½; closing bid at 5; offered at 6; time loans steady; 60 and 90 days 5½@6 per cent; six months 5¼@5½; prime mertantile paper 5@5¾.

Sterling exchange strong, closing easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.8660@4.8665 for demand and at 4.8325@4.8330 for 60 day bills; posted rates 4.83½@4.84 and 4.87@4.87½; commercial bills 4.82½@4.83.

Bar silver 65½c.

Mexican dollars 50¼c.

Government bonds weak.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 10.—Coffee, roasted, per 100 pounds, 13.50@15.00; green, choice 11.34; fair 11.14; prime 10.34. Sugar, standard granulated, 5.80. Salt, 100-pound sacks, 55c; barrel bulk 2.50; ice cream, 1.00 common, 55@60c. Cheese, fancy full cream, twins, 14½ to 15c. Soda, Arm and Hammer brand, 3.00; Farm Bell, 1.90. Crackers, soda, 6½c; cream 7c; table 3-pound peaches, 1.75@2.75. Oysters, full weight, 1.75 to 1.85; light weight 1.10. Fancy head rice 6½c; head rice, 6c. White fish, 60-pound keg, 2.75; white fish, 100-pound keg, 4.00; macaroni, 6½@7c pound. Sardines, oil, case 3.50; sardines, mustard, 3.00. Salmon, case 3.75@6.50. Catsup, pints, dozen, 90c. Mustard, dozen, 90c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 10.—Eggs, No. 1, 26@27; No. 2, 23@24. Country smoked bacon, 11@12c; hams 15@16c. Butter, all grades, better demand. Georgia, fresh table 22@24; Tennessee table 22@24; Jersey 22@24; cooking butter 12 1-2@15c; good demand. Live poultry, hens 30@32c; fries, medium, 15@20c; large fries 20@25c. Ducks, puddle, 25@30c; Pekin 30@35c. Dressed poultry, hens, 14@12c per pound; fries, 13@14c per pound; cocks 8@10c per pound; turkeys 16@18c per pound. Onions $1.25 per bushel. Cabbages, Danish 1¾@2c pound. Sweet potatoes, new, 75@85c per bushel. Peas, Lady, $1.50@1.75; stock, $1.00@1.10. White peas 1.25@1.50. Dried fruit, Georgia apples 5@5½c pound; Georgia peaches 6@7c. Snap beans, Florida, $1.75@2.00.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, January 10.—Cattle—Receipts 23,000. Market steady; common to prime steers $3.25@6.25; cows $3@4; heifers $2.25@5; bulls $2@4.10; calves $3@8; stockers and feeders $2.40@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts 42,000. Market 5@10c lower; choice to prime heavy $5.40@5.45; medium to good heavy $5.35@5.40; butcher weights $5.35—5.42 1-2; good to choice mixed $3.50@5.40; packing $5.20@5.37 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts 22,000. Market steady; sheep $4@6.25; yearlings $6@7; lambs $7.50@8.

Kansas City, January 10.—Cattle—Receipts 8,600, including 200 southerns. Market steady to strong; choice export and dressed beef steers $5.25@6; fair to good $4@5; western fed steers $3.50@5.50; stockers and feeders $3@4.50; southern steers $2.75@4.75; southern cows $2@3.50; native cows $2@4; native heifers $3@4.90; bulls $2.40@3; calves $3@7.

Hogs—Receipts 13,500. Market opened weak; closed strong to 5c higher; top $5.37 1-2; bulk of sales $5.15@5.30; heavy $5.25@5.37 1-2; packers $5.20@5.30; pigs and lights $5@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts 7,300. Sheep steady; lambs 10c lower; native lambs $5.50@7.60; western lambs $5.50@7.50; fed ewes and yearlings $4.50@6.10; western fed yearlings $5.50@6.65; western fed sheep $4.50@6.10; stockers and feeders $3.50@5.

St. Louis, January 10.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000, including 800 Texans. Market for native weak; Texas steady; native shipping and export steers $4.25@5.90; dressed beef and butcher steers $3.30@5.20; steers under 1,000 pounds $3@4.25, stockers and feeders $2.30@3.80; cows and heifers $2.15@3.25; canners $1.75@2.10; bulls $2.50@3.85; calves $4@8.50; Texas and Indian steers $2.70@4.10; cows and heifers $2@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts 13,500. Market lower; pigs and lights $4.50@5.20; packers $4.90@5.35; butchers and best heavy $5.20@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000. Market strong; native muttons $3@5.80; lambs $5.75@7.70; culls and bucks $2@4; stockers $3@3.50; Texans $3@4.

Cotton Seed Oil and Meal.

New York, January 10.—Cotton seed oil was firm with a good business doing; prime crude, f.o.b. mills, 26@26 1-2c; prime summer yellow 34; prime white 35@35 1-2; prime winter yellow 35 1-4@35 3-4c.

Memphis, January 10.—Cotton seed oil—Prime crude 27c; prime summer yellow 31c. Prime meal 26.50@27. Prime cake $26.

New Orleans, January 10.—Cotton seed oil steady; prime refined in barrels 31c; prime crude loose 26 1-2c.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, January 10.—The treasury balances for today, exclusive of the gold reserve, show available cash balances of $143,070,893; gold, $87,289,087.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, January 10.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red western winter 6s, 7d; futures quiet; March 6s, 11½d; May 6s, 9¾d.

Corn—Spot 4s, 4½d; old easy 4s at 8d; futures quiet; January 4s, 3½d; March 4s, 5½d; May 4s, 3½d.

The Metal Market.

New York, January 10.—Still another advance was reported in London tin today, spot closing at 165, 10s, and futures, 165, 17s 6d. Locally firm and higher; spot, 36.17½@36.67½.

Copper lower abroad at 79, 12s, 6d for spot; 79 for futures. Locally unchanged; lake and electrolytic, 18.75@19.00; casting, 18.37½@18.87½.

Lead lower in London at 17. Locally unchanged at 5.60@6.00.

Spelter advanced to 29, 5s in London, but unchanged locally at 6.50@6.60.

Iron 53s, 9d for standard foundry and 54s, 9d for Cleveland warrants abroad. Locally unchanged; No. 1 foundry, northern, $18.87½@19.35; No. 2 foundry, northern, $18.50@18.85; No. 1 foundry, southern, $18.50@18.75; No. 2 foundry, southern, $18.00@18.25.

St. Louis, January 10.—Lead irregular at $5.85@5.95. Spelter firm at $6.55.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, January 10.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices, and in spite of rather disappointing cables and a slight improvement in Brazailian weather, reports ruled generally steady on a moderate demand from local bills and slight offerings. Prices worked about 5 to 10 points net higher during the middle session on a revival of duty talk, but towards the close the market eased off slightly under realizing and closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points higher; sales, 65,000 bags; February, 6.70@6.75; March, 6.75@6.85; May, 6.90@7.00; July, 7.05@7.10; September, 7.20@7.25; October, 7.25; December, 7.35@7.40. Coffee—Spot rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 3 3-16; mild steady; Cordova, 9¾@12¾.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 3-16@3¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-16@3¾c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16@3c. Refined firm.

New Orleans, January 10.—Sugar firm; open kettle, 3@3¼c; open kettle, centrifugal, 3¼@3⅜c; centrifugal whites, 3¾@4c; yellow, 3¼@3¾c; seconds, 2@3¼c. Molasses, open kettle, 20@33c; centrifugal, 17@22c. Syrup, 25@30c.

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When we say that Eclipse Catarrh Cure gives instant relief from that disagreeable, offensive disease from which so many suffer, we are ready to prove this assertion to your entire satisfaction, without one cent's cost. No matter how long you have been afflicted, no matter how badly stopped up your head may be, the sample which we will send you postpaid will give immediate relief, clear up the clogged air passages, throw off the offensive accumulations, and soothe and heal the delicate, irritated membrane.

Eclipse Catarrh Cure is a vegetable preparation of wonderful curative powers. It promptly reaches the remotest air passages where the disease is located, and effects a permanent cure in even the worst cases.

Send for Free Sample.

We are anxious for every sufferer to try this great remedy and will send absolutely free a liberal trial treatment to all who will send us their name and address. We have hundreds of letters from grateful patients whom we have cured and will send you also our booklet containing these testimonials and full information about the disease. Do not delay, but write today. Address Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

WORK ON SHEET RESUMED.

Finance Committee Meets to Apportion Funds of Atlanta.

The task of dividing the city's money among the various departments and enterprises conducted by the municipal government during the year will be taken up by the council committee on finance at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

This work was to have been started on Tuesday afternoon, but on account of the death of Councilman Martin's little son the meeting was not held that afternoon and on account of the tax committee meeting yesterday afternoon it was put off until today.

The committee has heard from every department that is asking for an increase in its apportionment and an attempt will be made to grant each of these requests in so far as possible, but on account of the Washington street viaduct, the exposition appropriation and other matters, it is not thought that many increases will be feasible.

TO RAISE ANNUAL DUES.

Chamber of Commerce Will Probably Take Action of That Kind Tonight.

The proposal to raise the dues of the Atlanta chamber of commerce will be discussed at a special called meeting of that body to be held in the convention hall at the Piedmont at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The finance and membership committees of the chamber will present a resolution providing that from now on the dues charged each member shall be $25 instead of $10, as has been the case heretofore. It is considered very probable that this committee report will be adopted.

The members of the chamber may also discuss the suggested investigation of the city water works department and may adopt some resolution relating to the petition of the water board, in which the chamber was asked to make an investigation.

A buffet luncheon will be served and it is expected that there will be a full attendance of the membership.

6—TRAINS—6

Daily, Atlanta to Macon, Via Central of Georgia Railway.

Leave Atlanta 12:20 a. m., 8 a. m., 10:55 a. m., 4 p. m., 8:30 p. m., 9:15 p. m.

W. H. FOGG,
District Passenger Agent.
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Sled 300 Years Old.

N. K. Pukui, while on a tour of the Island of Hawaii, found a sled in a cave at Hookena, Wawaii.

It is said that the oldest kamaainas of Hookena have heard from their parents and grandparents that some time in the reign of King Keawenulaumi, about 250 or 300 years ago, a high chiefess named Kaneamuna was then living at Hoolena. Her principal amusement was hee halua (coasting on a sled) and hee nalu (surfing).

She had her people make a sliding ground for her on a hill just back of the little village of Hookena, and ordered a sled, or land toboggan, as well as a surfing board. When the slide was finished she passed many hours sliding down the steep hill. This slide was composed of smooth stones covered with rushes. After her death her sled and surf board disappeared, and the secret of their hiding place was never revealed.

It is believed the sled and board belonged to the high chiefess. They are made of the wood of the bread fruit tree, and at the present time are in very good condiaion. The cocoanut fiber ropes are still attached to the sled.

Stocks' Coal Company

YARDS: 85 Peters, 51 Magnolia, 114 Marietta. PHONES: (both) 527-1049-1615.

We handle standard brands of Domestic and Steam Coal. Nothing is as good as the famous Montevallo, and Jellico for home use. Red Ash Anthracite, of course, is the best hard coal in the world, and we have plenty of it. Our supply of Coke and Wood is ample to meet every need.

In fact we have our yards full of fuel for fire purposes for feeling people.

FULL WEIGHT
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PROMPT DELIVERY.

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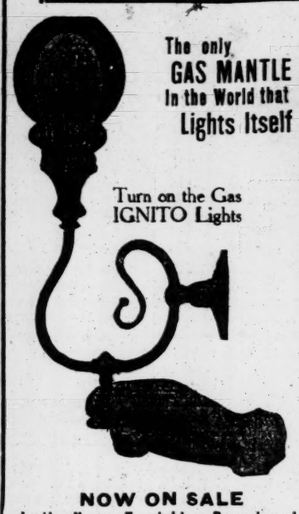

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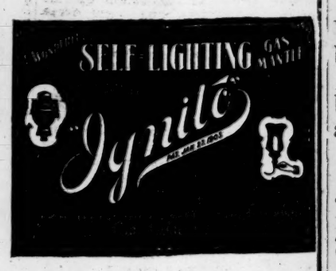

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Complete IGNITO OUTFIT

Consisting of IGNITO Mantle, IGNITO Gas Regulating and Economizing Burner, (Burner Branded IGNITO) and Imported Opal Q Globe at 1.25

King Hardware Co.,
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No. 89 CAPITOL AVE.

We are offering this fine semi-central property for sale at $12,000.

This lot is 105x200, located between Fair Street and Woodward Avenue; the improvements are substantial and bring in a good rental.

Big lots like this, almost in the center of the city, are becoming very scarce, and will be extremely valuable in a few years.

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The Monarch Visible Typewriter

"All of the writing in full sight all of the time."

Perfect Visibility of writing, added to the durable construction of those under-stroke machines that have stood the test of years, with many new conveniences entirely its own, is only found in the "MONARCH"—the best writing-machine in existence.

COME IN AND HAVE A LOOK AT IT.

FOOTE & DAVIES COMPANY
(TYPEWRITER DEPARTMENT)
THE BEST IN PRINTING AND THE ALLIED ARTS
61-67 E. ALABAMA ST.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Auction Sales for the Spring.

We are now arranging dates for our Spring Auction Sales of Real Estate. Our sales are the most successful ever held in Atlanta. If you have any property you want subdivided and sold at auction come and see us. We put in the work to make a complete success of our sales. Now is the time to make your arrangements.

S. B. TURMAN & CO.

An exceptional opportunity to get the best in the way of newspaper and magazine reading at an attractively low rate.

The *Constitution*, the South's leading and most widely quoted newspaper, recognized in every section of the country as the leading exponent of Southern thought, is offered in combination with the Metropolitan Magazine.

The Metropolitan is ably edited, each issue filled from cover to cover with the best from every field and by-path of literary activity; it also contains superb illustrations in color as well as in black and white, all the work of best known artists.

This suggests just in outline what sort of magazine the Metropolitan is.

HERE IS THE OFFER.

DAILY CONSTITUTION
Regular price for one year, $5.00
SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
Regular price for one year, $2.00
METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE
Regular price for one year, $1.80
Total, $8.80

All three of the above for only $7.60 to NEW yearly prepaid *out-of-town* subscribers.

All three of the above for only $6.60 to NEW yearly prepaid *city* subscribers.

DAILY CONSTITUTION
Regular price for one year, $5.00
METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE
Regular price for one year, $1.80
Total, $6.80

Both of the above for only $5.60 to NEW yearly prepaid subscribers.

SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
Regular price for one year, $2.00
METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE
Regular price for one year, $1.80
Total, $3.80

Both of the above for only $3.00 to NEW yearly subscribers.

Old subscribers to the *Constitution* may take advantage of this offer by paying up to date and one year in advance.

In the Southwest It's "Frisco"

In making a trip to the *"Southwest"* you may use any one of the several good roads up to Birmingham, or Memphis, but on leaving either one of those cities you will use the Frisco. Its lines penetrate every nook and corner of the Southwest. Its trains are the most modern and its service the best. Two fast Frisco trains leave Birmingham daily for the Southwest, and two leave Memphis each day.

BARGAIN RATES TO THE SOUTHWEST

On January 16th, or February 6th and 20th, you can buy one way tickets to the Southwest via the Frisco at about one-half the regular one-way rate, or round trip ticket at about 25 per cent less than the regular one-way rate. If you want to know more about these phenomenal rates, fill in and mail attached coupon to

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25c FOR COLDS 25c
For 70 Years a Household Remedy

In Public Confidence Since 1836
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Will Cure
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma
Prepared by
L. E. DUCONGE & CO., New Orleans, La.
Price 50c and $1. All Druggists.
Our Signature on Every Bottle.

Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

SCHILD—The friends of Mr. Jacob Schild are invited to attend his funeral Friday, January 12, at 3 p. m. from the Patterson chapel, 96 North Forsyth street. Interment at Oakland. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and will please meet at the chapel at 2 p. m.: Mr. H. Steinchen, Mr. Pietro Bastianello, Mr. John Fliss, Dr. R. E. Castello, Mr. Theodore Kaiser and Mr. Phil Schwarz.

PARTRIDGE—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Partridge, Miss Bessie Partridge and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Burroughs are invited to attend the funeral of Lewis F. Partridge today (Thursday) at 2 p. m. from the residence, 9 Pulliam street. Interment at Westview.

MEETING NOTICE.

Attention Turners: You are requested to meet at your hall next Friday afternoon, January 12, at 2:30 p. m. to attend the funeral of our deceased turner, Jacob Schild. With turners' greeting.
H. EINICHEN, Secretary.

MEETING NOTICE.

Regular communication of Acacia Lodge No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons, will be held in Masonic Hall, corner of Mitchell and Forsyth sts., at 7:30 o'clock sharp this (Thursday) evening. The entered apprentice degree will be conferred, and candidates-elect are requested to be present. Brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.
WILL E. CARNES,
Worshipful Master.
ZADOC BLOUNT, Secretary.

HARTWELL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Hartwell, Ga., December 20, 1905.
NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN that at the duly adjourned session of the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Hartwell Railway Company, to be held at the principal office of the company in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1906, at 4 o'clock p. m., an issuance of bonds of Hartwell Railway Company will be considered.
W. MILLER, Secretary.

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Harry G. Poe Pat. J. Bloomfield
HARRY POOLE & CO.
(Succs to Hilburn & Poole)
Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
PRIVATE CHAPEL AND AMBULANCE SERVICE.
49 and E. Hunter St.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND Today Matinee NIGHT
Sam H. Is Presents the Distinct Mu Hit of 2 Seasons,
LITTLE JOHNY JONES
Play music by Geo. M. Cohan.
3 GREATS, 4 BIG SCENES.
20 POPULCOHAN SONGS—75 PEOPLE.
The Orig N. Y. Scenic Production.
Prices, Mac to $1; night, 25c to $1.50

GRAND Friday and Saturday Matinee Saturday.
B. E. REESTER PRESENTS
Clever Comedians,
YORIAND ADAMS
In Musical Comedy,
Banks and Brokers
—PEOPLE—50

BIJOU THIS WEEK, Matinee Today.
Ramsey's Famous Scenic Melodrama,
THE NINETY AND NINE
EXT WEEK:
SHOW GIRL.

NOTICE!

N. Lazarus the well-known shoe repairer for of 18½ West Mitchell street, would like to see all his friends and customers at his new first-class repairing shop at 21 South Pryor street, near Alabama street.

TILE, TILE, TILE.

100 sets Tile Hearths and Facings 2 1-2 feet to each set, or

$10 PER SET.

Larger sets in proportion. All mixed colors. Must be sold at once, we need the room.

We carry the largest stock of

Hardwood Mantels,

Tile and Grates South. 20 per cent less than any other concern prices.

J. E. JONNICUTT & CO.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Injection and Suction. Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It Cleanses Instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send for illustrated and descriptive booklet. It gives full particulars. MARVEL CO., 44 E. 23d ST. NEW YORK.
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